

# Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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## Editorial Correspondence.

Southwest Tennessee—Louisville and Memphis Railroad—The Cotton Crop—Labor, Prices, &c.

RALEIGH, TENN., October 30.

DEAR GAZETTE: I promised to give you a few jottings down from time to time, whilst on my business tour, but as yet very little has occurred or been observed that is worth a paragraph in our usually crowded columns.

The railroad lines from Louisville to Memphis are in fine running condition, though a little rough in some places, and admirably managed. The conductors and other employees are polite, accommodating and vigilant in all their duties. At Cave City we got a good supper at a reasonable price, but of the breakfast, at Paris, the least said the better. We will hint, however, to persons contemplating a journey over this railroad, that if they will provide themselves with a chunk of bread and meat, or a cracker and piece of cheese, they will have a better breakfast than they can get at the Paris station, and save a dollar.

I stopped at the village of Mason, in Tipton county, a day or two, visited Covington, the county seat, and spent a day or two among the adjacent planters. This is a good cotton region and the crop is this year more than an average one; but there is great difficulty in getting hands enough to pick. Labor is lamentably scarce and correspondingly high—twenty dollars per month and board given to good hands, or one dollar per pound for picking by the job. Everything else is dear in proportion. Ordinary farm horses are held at \$150 to \$200; corn \$9 per barrel; hay \$30 per ton; oats 60¢ to 75¢ per bushel; flour \$17 per barrel; bacon 24¢ to 26¢ per pound. The traveler is charged at country taverns \$3 per day, besides fifteen to twenty cents each for cigars, and twenty-five cents a drink for whisky, if he unfortunately has a weakness for that beverage. Should you be coming down this way I advise you to go to Walker's or Anthony's, and get a supply to last you, you will save money by it.

From this immediate region the cotton is all shipped at present to Memphis, but I would not be surprised if much of it in time will not seek the Louisville market. The planters have heard of the enterprise of Porter, Fairfax & Co., and have inquired, with apparent interest, into the workings of their system. I noticed, however, at Paris, a lot of cotton ready for shipment to Louisville, and a house still further south, (at Rogersville), informed me that several planters in that neighborhood would send their crops there also.

I have a list of all the retail business houses in this region; which I will send in a future letter.

Our paper is well received hereabouts, and with proper effort will get a good circulation in this region. There is no agricultural or industrial journal published in Memphis or Nashville, and as the people want such a paper, we must supply the demand.

Matters and Things in Tennessee—Cotton and other Crops—Business Houses—Kentuckians in Memphis, &c.

MEMPHIS, October 29, 1866.

DEAR GAZETTE: My last letter was from Raleigh, the county seat of this

(Shelby) county. Shelby is a wealthy county, with various flourishing little villages and settlements, which may be regarded in the light of suburbs to Memphis. But I regard Tipton (an adjoining county) as better for planting and agricultural purposes. The cotton crop of Tipton will this year be a fair one, and I would not be surprised if some of it is shipped to Louisville, notwithstanding its close approximation to Memphis. There are many thriving business houses in Tipton, some of which now trade in Louisville, and several others could easily be induced to do so. I append a list of merchants and grocers for the information of Louisville houses:

At Covington, Tenn.—W. M. Hall, Maley, Miller & Co., Townsend & Starr, C. B. Hall & Co., W. C. Lightfoot & Co., Daniels & Hall, Shelton & Barnard, Sherrod, Jackson & Co., Hamilton & Co., H. J. Maley, druggist, J. Wilkins, saddlery.

At Mason, Tenn.—W. A. McCloy & Co., R. T. Broadnax & Co., Wilson & Taylor, R. H. Rose.

At Bloomington, Tenn.—J. H. McClellan.

Throughout all this region cotton is the staple, and I may say almost the only product, and the chief topic of conversation. Every traveler regrets that this is so. One cannot eat cotton, and the table to which you are admitted at the rate of one dollar per meal would be much more attractive if the surrounding fields had less of the fleecy crop and a few more fruits and vegetables.

The improving character of the news from Liverpool and New York within the past three days has had the effect of advancing the price here, and quotations are to-day one cent advance on average prices of last week.

I yesterday met a gentleman who had just returned from an extended trip through St. Francis and several adjacent counties in Arkansas, and he informs me that crops are in fine condition, that the planters are busy picking (though they have not hands sufficient for the work), and that an average crop may be looked for from that region. The planters in the counties spoken of have been very fortunate this year, both in securing hands to till the land and in the result, so far, of their labor. Other portions of the country have been less blessed. Mr. Mattingly (formerly of Bardstown), who has a plantation in North Mississippi, tells me the crop of that region will this year not amount to one half of the average yield before the war.

Since leaving Kentucky I have not seen a good field of corn nor a promising patch of Irish potatoes, but the sweet potato crop is very good—better than with us. The corn crop of this region, never very considerable, is almost a failure this year. The supply of hogs is also quite short—hog cholera and other diseases having almost depopulated the swine of some parts of Tennessee. Bacon is now selling here in lots at from 25 to 27 cents, and rising. There is no telling at what figures it will reach during the winter.

I have had the pleasure of meeting and renewing "assurances of distinguished consideration" with several old Kentucky friends, who have settled here. Geo. Dixon, Esq., (son-in-law of Hon. Ben. Hardin), is Judge of one of the Courts, and thus rose to eminence in his profession and in business circles. Dr. Willett, from Bardstown, is one of the leading physicians of the city. A. S. Mitchell, originally from Danville, is clerk of the Federal District Court. Elder S. H. Ford, from Louisville, edits a popular magazine. Birney Marshall, of the old Louisville Gazette, edits the Appeal. Dick Wintersmith, from Hardin, is in the real-estate business with G. H. Monsarratt. Several other Kentuckians are located here, and I am gratified to learn that they all, without an exception, are succeeding well in their several vocations. So mote it ever be.

M. To PRESERVE CIDER.—We give the following receipt for preserving cider, kindly furnished us by one of our lady readers, and having recently tasted of cider, kept sweet and clear by this method, can testify to the value of this receipt: To one barrel of cider, put one pound of mustard seed, two pounds of raisins, and one-fourth pound sticks—bark—of cinnamon.—[Maine Farmer.

## Cotton, Past and Present.

The cotton famine is now over; supply and consumption are fast resuming the position they occupied before the great derangement caused by the American civil war entailed such severe suffering upon our artisans, and such heavy losses on our master manufacturers; the aggregate amount of our imports has grown to be as large as ever, and even prices are tending rapidly toward an approach at least to their former level. It is a fitting time, therefore, to take a sort of bird's-eye view of the terrible disturbance, and form a conception of the consequences which are likely to remain after the storm that swept over our staple industry shall have altogether subsided.

In 1850 our cotton imports and our consumption of the raw material reached the highest figure they have ever attained. The total supply was 3,367,000 bales, and the weekly consumption was, or seemed to be, 50,000 bales. This year, if the proportions of the first eight months are preserved till the end of December, the importation will amount to upwards of 4,400,000 bales, and the weekly consumption to about 48,000 bales. Already we have received more than three millions of bales. But two remarkable differences are to be noticed, viz.: the sources from which we obtain our supplies, and the prices we pay for them. Let us look at them in turn.

Previous to the war the United States habitually furnished about 75 per cent. of our entire population. In 1859 and 1860 they sent us 4,666,000 bales out of 6,196,000. In 1862 they sent us only 5 per cent. of our supply. In 1863, thus far, they have sent us only one million out of three, or about 30 per cent. Next year, of course, their proportion will be far larger. As soon as it became clear that some years must elapse before the cotton crop of America could resume its old position and extent, the whole world was ransacked for the article, and every country that produced cotton increased its production as much as possible. India, that used to send us 500,000 bales a year, has sent on an average 1,200,000 since the war began, and this year will have forwarded 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 at least. In the same manner Egypt and Brazil respectively trebled their production, and last year supplied 680,000 bales between them. This year the Egyptian crop has failed to a considerable extent, but the failure is not expected to be more than temporary. Besides these sources of supply, the West Indies, Turkey and China made great exertions to meet our demand, and for a while their contributions were by no means despicable. Thus it will be seen that we were fast becoming, as far as mere quantity was concerned, tolerably independent of the United States. But this independence did not extend either to quality or price. No other country was able to furnish so precisely the sort of cotton we required, and no other country could furnish the right quality at so low a rate. The East India article was cheaper, but inferior; the Egyptian was longer and stronger, but cost more, and was inferior in color.

Scarcely ever in any article of general consumption have manufacturers had to endure such grievous and perplexing variations in price as have occurred in raw cotton since 1860. For a long series of years middling Orleans (American) used to be purchasable at 6d 3/4 lb, and middling Surat (East Indian) at 4 1/2 lb. To this range the ideas and habits of consumers had accustomed themselves, and it was no easy matter to persuade them that any higher prices could be general or long sustained. But during the severest pressure of the scarcity, namely, in 1863-4, the first mentioned quality reached 30d 3/4 lb, and the latter 24d, or five and six times their ordinary cost. Now matters have so far subsided that Orleans cotton is quoted at 12d, and the Surat at 8d. It is easy to conceive the disturbance and confusion created in the minds of both buyers and sellers by such fluctuations, as well as the alarm and distress they caused to the ultimate consumers of the manufactured article.

The question for the future—indeed, in a great measure the practical question for the present—now is, whence shall we henceforth, that is, next year and afterwards, draw our principal supplies of cotton? And what prices shall we be called upon to pay for them? No doubt at all exists as to the extent of our supply; we are certain to obtain as much as we need; mills will not stop for want of the raw material; our consumption will soon be as great, indeed greater than ever. But shall we use American or Egyptian, or Indian cotton, and in what relative amounts? One thing appears certain—at least all our former experience points in this direction—the cotton of the United States will always, in the main, be preferred to every other quality if it can be supplied to us in ample quantity and at a sufficiently low price. This being the case, we shall only purchase that furnished to us by India and Egypt, either as supplementary, or in case they can tempt us either by price or quality; for there are certain characteristics in which the Egyptian staple is preferable even to American.

Hitherto the United States, owing to their singular combination of capital, intelligence, boundless water facilities for transport, and unlimited supply of labor, have been able to surpass, and nearly

drive away, all competitors, and to produce a good article cheaper than any other country. Speaking roughly, we may say that before the war we only bought India cotton because it was cheaper than Orleans, and Egyptian or Brazil because we wanted that special quality for special purposes, and because the United States could not send us quite as much as we required. But negro labor in the cotton States will be neither as cheap, as abundant, nor as reliably at command as it used to be; probably years may elapse before the American crop attains its former dimensions, and it can never, in all likelihood, be grown at its former cost. We must, perhaps, never look—certainly, not for a long period—into having middling Orleans sold in Liverpool, as it has been, at 4d 3/4 lb, with a handsome profit on the transaction.

But we have no idea that either Egypt or India will, at any time, be able to grow cotton as successfully or economically as the United States, and the result which all considerations point to as the most probable we apprehend to be this: The American supply will, year by year, constitute a larger and larger proportion of our total importation, as in former times; but there will still remain a considerable margin of deficit, which must be supplied from the old sources; and as prices will range permanently higher, this margin will be relatively greater than it used to be, since it is evident that India will be able, and will be induced to send us a greater number of bales when the average price of Surat is 6d, than when it was 3d or 4d 3/4 lb. There will, moreover, probably always be soils and districts, both in Egypt, Brazil and Hindostan, on which a cotton crop will pay better than any other, even if it do not yield as large a profit as is reaped by the American producer. It is dangerous to prophesy in such matters; but as far as the data of the past are a guide to the future, we shall probably not be far wrong if we prognosticate that in the course of two or three years we shall have settled down into a position of affairs in which the United States will furnish about 55 or 60 per cent. of our consumption, while prices will range somewhere about 9d or 10d 3/4 lb for Orleans, and 6d 3/4 lb for middling Surat.

Meanwhile, it is a matter for sincere congratulation that our crisis of manufacturing distress is past; that all factories are again fully at work and likely to remain so; and that the whole of our operative population is once more employed, and at even higher wages than heretofore. It is gratifying, too, to recollect that during the four calamitous years that we had to encounter, when nearly a million of people were more or less dependent upon charitable aid, not a single person is known to have perished from want; and that we traversed a protracted period of unparalleled industrial disorganization with less permanent mischief of either a moral or social character than any one believed possible. There was wide spread ruin among capitalists; there was sad impoverishment and bitter distress among the laboring poor; there was severe pressure of many sorts among all classes; but through the whole period there was scarcely a single attempt at riot; there was little drunkenness and still less crime, while the feeling between employers and employed, though far from perfect, still was softened rather than embittered by the crisis.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

## Labor for Next Year.

The following which we clip from the Aberdeen Examiner, possesses great interest to many of our readers:

The time is rapidly approaching for the labor contracts between the planter and the freedmen to expire, and the time is as rapidly approaching for the signing of contracts for the coming year. We would advise our friends to take time by the forelock, and look about them for the best hands that can be obtained. When the planters contracted with their laborers last year it was a "leap in the dark." They looked alone to bone, muscle and general physical condition, and would not go beyond the promise that health and apparent strength could give. No planter had made a crop with freed labor, and no freedman could point to his "last year's record." It was alike an experiment with master and man. But we can go to work now with the result of past experience to guide us. We know who are reliable, industrious and trustworthy, and who are uncertain, indolent and eye servants; and can walk safely in the light of observation and experience.

Nothing will, or can, have a better influence than making the past conduct of the freedmen the criterion of value in fixing wages for the coming year. Let the faithful hand understand that his fidelity was appreciated, by giving him the very best pay that circumstances will justify, and discard the worthless, even though they offer to work for nothing. Search out faithful, industrious hands, and make your contracts at once. Be liberal and fair in your offers, and prompt and just in fulfilling the terms; and enforce without hesitation or partiality the law which makes it a crime for your neighbor to hire the hand with whom you have contracted, and many of the difficulties heretofore experienced will be avoided.

## The Premium on Gold.

Last spring, when gold fell to 128, we ventured to express the opinion that the causes which put down the premium were exceptional and temporary, and that by the force of natural causes, some of which we detailed, an upward turn must inevitably take place, and that soon. Some of our contemporaries, whose good opinion we value, were inclined to think harshly of us for our prediction, and in one or two cases that opinion was expressed with sufficient asperity. As our custom is, we made no reply, but quietly left our opinions on record, to be refuted or proved by the stern logic of facts. Six months have now elapsed, and what do the events of those months teach us?

The first lesson that we should learn from them is, that gold will not go down in price if left alone. As long as our paper currency is redundant so long there will be a premium on gold, and as long as our circulating money is so vastly in excess of the normal amount, so long will the premium on gold be large, because it marks the rate of depreciation of the paper, which depreciation varies according as the issue is less or more in excess. Six months ago an opinion prevailed in many quarters where one might have expected better information and sounder judgment, that gold would go down to 110, or even to some lower rate. The Government credit, it was argued, was by the advent of peace so much improved and so firmly established, that the Government "due-bill," as the greenbacks were sophistically called, ought now to be worth their face in gold. The premium on gold was an imposition, a species of fraud, an altogether needless, disreputable and mischievous feature of our financial system.

To these persons, however, gold seemed obstinately perverse. It refused to go down, but, on the contrary, it gradually rose with an advancing tide, until at last, on the news by the Cuba of the panic in London on "Overend's Friday," the imprisoned forces which had so long been checked from carrying up gold to its normal relative price broke loose, and would be inert no longer. The price went up to 168, and has not since been brought down below 145, which is a point 20 per cent. above that which we indicated as the "low water mark." These facts abundantly show that gold, as we said, will not go down of itself so long as our paper money is irredeemable and redundant.

But, in the second place, we should learn from the facts before us that gold in such a state of the currency cannot be put down. All sorts of devices, some ingenious and some absurd, have been contrived for the purpose of forcing down the premium on gold. One class of the theorists say that as the legal tender act brought the currency trouble on us, therefore we shall get out of our trouble if we only repeal the offending law. But how this repeal would withdraw the redundant part of the currency, and leave the rest undisturbed in amount and stable in value, we are not told, and we inquire in vain. Another coterie tell the Government to sell its gold in a sudden spasmodic manner, putting heavy amounts on the market. This advice was taken and acted on last May, but notoriously the results have been such that there is little prospect of a repetition of the experiment. Another, and very small clique, tell us that the Treasury should keep its gold, and not sell a dollar of the precious store until the accumulation is 100 millions, or 150 millions, or more. This hoard of coin they say should be appropriated to pay the legal tenders at par. And in proportion as the coin is piled up in the Treasury will the greenbacks which it "represents" rise in value, till at length, enough gold being accumulated, greenbacks will be worth coin, and when the Government offers to pay coin for greenbacks nobody will want it, because they will prefer paper to gold. Such is a theory which had at one time some supporters, but is now, we believe, exploded. It is faulty for the same reasons with the others we have adduced. It pretends to reform our paper currency without contracting its volume. It would make a paper dollar equal to a dollar in coin, although we had in circulation twice the number of paper dollars that we should require of dollars of gold or silver, or their equivalent.

What, then, is the real way to put down the price of gold? It will not go down of itself; it cannot be put down by hoarding coin in the Treasury, or by selling coin from the Treasury, or by any manipulations of the market which it is in the power of Mr. McCulloch to contrive. Is there, then, no way of escape from high prices for gold, and, consequently high prices for the necessities of life. We reply, there is a relief from these evils, and there is but one relief. We must contract the currency, and only in proportion as we do this, only as we withdraw from circulation a part of our floating paper money, shall we bring up the remainder of it which we leave in circulation nearer and nearer to the standard of coin.

From what has been said the answer is evident which we should give to the inquiry as to what will be the future course of the gold market. The foreign exchanges may rule adversely, and im-

part for a while a spasmodic impulse to the premium; the relations between the demand and supply may disturb the selling price in the market; political changes or monetary revulsions may have a temporary effect, but no permanent or salutary, or really desirable depression of the premium is to be obtained, except in proportion as the swollen stream of the circulating paper money is lessened, and brought within the normal and safe bounds.—[Chronicle.

## AMERICAN COTTON IN ENGLAND.

### Factories at Work.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that our crisis of manufacturing distress is past, that all factories are again at work and likely to remain so, and that the whole of our operative population is once more employed, and employed at even higher wages than heretofore. It is gratifying, too, to recollect that during the four calamitous years we have had to encounter, when nearly a million of people were more or less dependent upon charitable aid, not a single person is known to have perished from want; and that we traversed a protracted period of unparalleled industrial disorganization with less permanent mischief of either a moral or social character than any one believed possible. There was wide spread ruin among capitalists; there was sad impoverishment and bitter distress among the laboring poor; there was severe pressure of many sorts among all classes; but through the whole period there was scarcely an attempt at riot; there was little drunkenness and still less crime, while the feeling between employers and employed, though far from perfect, still was softened rather than embittered by the crisis.

One thing appears certain—at least all our former experience points in this direction—the cotton of the United States will always, in the main, be preferred to every other quality if it can be supplied to us in ample quantity and at a sufficiently low price. This being the case, we shall only purchase the articles furnished to us by India and Egypt, either as supplementary, or in case they can tempt us either by price or quality; for there are certain characteristics in which the Egyptian staple is preferable even to American.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

## Effects of Protection—Cohoes Failure.

Our high protective tariff does not, it seems, work quite so well for our manufacturers as they anticipated. One of the largest firms in the country, working five factories and employing upwards of a thousand hands, has just gone by the board, and it is expected, will bring down with it a number of others. In Cohoes and Troy, where it had financial aid when its embarrassments first began, the consternation occasioned by it is very great, and the apprehension prevails that it will be followed by a number of other disasters. The turn of the paper manufacturers will come next. Not satisfied with fair profits, they put the screws on to such an extent that they have invited foreign competition, and now the Belgian manufacturers are beating them on their own ground in spite of the heavy duties which they have to pay. The present scale of prices in domestic manufactures cannot be long maintained. Foreign skill and enterprise will soon break them down, and then our manufacturers, as well as our legislators, will see the impolicy of maintaining a tariff which imposes needless burdens on the industry of the country and involves heavy waste in collection. A tariff on a few articles of general consumption would raise all the revenue that is necessary to pay the expenses of the government and liquidate the national debt. The revenue required to maintain an army of tax gatherers is so much productive wealth lost to the country. The success of the reforms effected by the British government in its system of taxation sufficiently demonstrates the truth of this assertion. It is only, since it began to consolidate and simplify it that it has been able to reduce its expenditure and to commence paying off its debt. The New England manufacturing interests are too selfishly blind and too powerful at present to see or admit the justice of this reasoning. The time is not far distant, however, when they will be the first to acknowledge it and when they will eagerly seek a reform of the entire system.—[Herald.

## Liquid Honey.

The following recipe, for a beautiful liquid honey, is taken from Mr. Langstroth, who says the best judges have pronounced in one of the most luscious articles they ever tasted: Put two pounds of the purest white sugar in as much hot water as will dissolve it; take one pound of strained white clover honey—any honey of good flavor will answer—and add it warm to the sirup, thoroughly stirring together. As refined loaf sugar is a pure and inodorous sweet, one pound of honey will give its flavor to two pounds of sugar, and the compound will be free from that smarting taste that pure honey often has, and will usually agree with those who cannot eat the latter with impunity. Any desired flavor can be added to it.

## Agricultural Department.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

L. J. MILLER, Secretary.

## Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of the society.

## The Agricultural Colleges.

The committee on the resumption of the exercises at the Maryland Agricultural College, appointed some time since, held a meeting at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, about the first of August. It was determined that the exercises of the school, under the new rules and regulations, should be resumed about the middle of September. In the meantime the farm is represented to be in most capital condition, a large harvest having been gathered, whilst the fruit trees and shrubbery are in a better state than ever before known. Mr. Barker, who has charge of the farm, is represented as being one of the most experienced practical agriculturists in the country. Under the regulations the farm is devoted to the culture of the choicest seeds and most rare fruits, and the design is to have its broad acres bear the appearance of a garden in every respect, so that the students of the institution, while they receive the best mental training in its class-rooms, will also acquire theoretical and practical knowledge as agriculturists, at the same time, to whatever extent may be desirable.

We continue to have good reports of our own agricultural college at Ashland. We believe these colleges will be eminently successful.

**PICKLING CUCUMBERS.**—A correspondent inquires the best recipe for these. The following is the plan generally pursued by the best picklers:

Choose nice young gherkins, lay them upon dishes, sprinkle salt over them, let them lie a week, drain them off, and put them into stone jars; pour boiling vinegar over them, place them near the fire, cover them well with vine leaves, and if not a good green, pour off the vinegar and boil it again; cover them with fresh vine leaves, and continue doing so until they are a good color, so as to make a better green, you must not use a metal steppan or brass skillets, which are poisonous.

Use wooden spoons with holes to dish all pickles, keeping them always well covered and free from air. Another method of pickling cucumbers, which is good, is to put them in salt and water as you pick them, changing the salt and water once in three or four days. When you have done collecting your cucumbers for pickling, take them out of the salt and water and turn on scalding hot vinegar, with alum, salt and pepper corns in it.

## Selecting Wheat for Seed.

No fact is more evident than that, if wheat, with which are mixed the seeds of weeds, chess, barley, rye or other grains, is used for seed, the crop harvested will not be good, clean wheat. It is equally certain that poorly developed, unripe or diseased wheat kernels can not be expected to produce superior wheat. Yet many farmers knowing these things, pay little attention to selecting wheat for seed. No farmer should ever sow "dirty" wheat under any circumstances. This year there should be special pains taken in many parts of the country where the wheat crop was almost entirely a failure. It will be much better to procure seed from a considerable distance and at increased expense, than to rely on that which is not suitable for the purpose. In all ordinary cases the fact that such is the best you have is not a sufficient reason.

Care in selecting varieties is also important. If one variety has failed in your vicinity, year after year, try something else, no matter how good a reputation this variety may formerly have had. The fact that white wheat brings a higher price in the market than the amber or red wheat, of the same quality, should be taken into consideration. Of two varieties, equal in hardiness, productiveness, etc., of course the white should be selected. In getting wheat from a distance, if you want it earlier than that you now have, go South for it, if later go North for seed. Do not be induced to sow largely of any variety simply because it has done well in other places, especially if these localities are at a considerable distance.

**QUINCE PRESERVES.**—Pare your quinces and cut them into quarters. Put them on to boil in sufficient water to keep them whole; let them cook until you can easily pierce them with a straw; then take them out of the water, and to one pound of quince put one pound of white sugar. Let them stand with the sugar on them over night, and the next day you will find they will be as light and clear as amber. Now put them on the fire, in your preserving kettle, and cook for ten or fifteen minutes. Quinces cooked in this way retain their flavor—have a beautiful, light color—and never grow hard. You can use the water they were cooked in, and all your good parings, for the jelly, which you can make by boiling the quinces, parings, etc., down until the water is quite rich. Then, to a pound of water, put a pound of white sugar, and until it jellies, which will be in about ten minutes.

## Drilling Winter Wheat.

The following observations from a paper (Rural New Yorker) published in a celebrated wheat country, is timely and truthful. The West has adopted the system, and with success. But many still sow broadcast. Can we not persuade our friends to adopt what is now an established advantage? As well disperse with a horse-draw or a moving machine. Our great staple, wheat, should have all the attention we can bestow.

"Observation during the past year has more strongly confirmed our belief that drilling is pre-eminently the best method of sowing winter wheat. Frequent freezing and thawing during the late winter and early spring months does more damage to the wheat crop throughout the country than all other causes of harm combined. Drilling wheat in a proper manner is the best within immediate and general reach of farmers to counteract this evil. The drill covers the seed at a uniform and proper depth, and it should leave the soil crowning between the rows of grain; this little ridge is a protection against the cold winds, the lightest snows lodge behind it on the crowns of the plants, and when the ground thaws, the soil works from it downward to cover the roots of the wheat a little deeper. Other advantages resulting from drilling over the method of hand-sowing are, a saving of time; the cultivation the drill gives the land—equal to one harrowing; exactly the desired quantity of seed per acre sown, and scattering it evenly. We may add that the work is finished as the drill passes along, which is of some importance in case a heavy rain comes on."

[From the American Farmer.]

## Rotation of Crops.

The object of a rotation of crops is to obtain the greatest product with the least injury to the productive capabilities of the soil. By a continual planting with the same crop, year after year, the properties of the soil required by that particular crop are exhausted, which is in a great degree avoided by alternating with other crops. Thus, if wheat be sown for several years in succession, the crop will gradually decrease until hardly worth gathering, while the same ground would produce a tolerable crop of corn or grass, owing to the chemical ingredients required by wheat. This is obviated in a measure by judicious manuring, but even then it will not do to cultivate one crop exclusively. By cultivating wheat or corn but once on the same ground in four or five years, the soil is enriched by the process of nature in those constituents required for each product. In most parts of the country grain is the principal object with the farmer, and that system of rotation is the best which produces as much grain as possible without depriving him of hay and fodder for his stock. The system which I shall most discuss in this article, is known as the five-year or five-field system. The order adopted in this system is as follows:—1. Corn. 2. Oats. 3. Wheat. 4. Grass for hay. 5. Pasture.

This system gives corn, wheat and oats every five years. Taking this as a standard, we will make such changes as circumstances demand. By this system corn will come on sod. Sorghum or potatoes, early or late, may take the place of corn, if it is desired to raise these articles. Spring wheat, flax, barley, peas, or early potatoes may be raised instead of oats. Any crop which will come off the ground by the last of August, may be put in instead of oats. After oats are off, the ground is thoroughly plowed and sown with winter wheat or rye, and seeded with timothy after mowing. The next spring, in March, clover seed is sown, thereby securing a mixture of the two grasses. If the timothy has been sown rather thickly, the clover will be crowded out after the first year, and timothy will take its place, and it will yield as much hay as it did before; this is often an advantage. If the stand of grass is pretty good, it will sometimes be a benefit to leave it for more than two years. I have known it to be left for seven years, although four or five is as long as is profitable. Some farmers omit sowing timothy, and sow clover thicker, in which case it will not do to leave in grass more than two years. After grass the ground is again planted with corn, and the same process again repeated.

In the four-year system the ground is left in with grass but one year, which necessitates fencing a part of the grass for pasture. In this case, it is hardly worth while to sow timothy.

In the West, this system may not be the best, as the distance from market renders the price below a profitable standard. The system there must be based upon raising stock, more than in the East. As far as I can learn, the majority of farmers have a rotation of corn and wheat, without manure in many cases; a most injurious plan, in the long run. In the rotation I have named, the ground is manured for wheat, and sometimes for corn, as is most convenient to the farmer. Corn is generally manured in the hill with poultice, ashes, plaster, hen manure, or a mixture of any or all of them. Plaster may be sown on clover, if the season is likely to be a dry one. Thus I have endeavored to explain a system as it is in actual operation in the Middle States, and which is there believed to be the best, and will continue in operation for some time to come.

G. F.

Readington, N. J.

## SEEDING MEADOWS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Willard in a letter from England, published in the Utica Herald, says: Meadows are seeded with the following plan: Twelve quarts of common rye grass; 8 quarts of Italian rye grass; 4 quarts red clover; meadow clover, 2 lbs., or in lieu of this last, 5 of trefoil and 2 lbs. of timothy. His system is to cut one crop, and then turn to pasture and keep in pasture three or four years, and then break up. When meadows are not fed down in the spring, the crop is about four tons to the acre.

**BLOODY MILK—CAKED UDDER.**—J. D. Churchill writes to the Rural American that the best remedy he ever saw for bloody milk or caked bag in cows, consisted of half a teaspoonful of saltpetre given once a day for a week.

## Dairy Farming in Cheshire, England.

In number twenty-one of the letters of Mr. Willard to the Utica Herald, is a description of what is termed in England the four-course system of farming. It is described as follows:

"Say we take a farm of 200 acres. This will carry on an average from fifty to sixty cows, and eight or ten head of young stock, raised annually. About 120 acres are used for grazing, which leaves eighty acres to be devoted to other purposes. On the four-course system, twenty acres would be in oats, twenty in turnips, twenty in barley or wheat, and twenty in seeds, clover, rye, grass, or other forage plants. Each lot taking its crop in rotation. Under this system, it will be perceived, the grass lands are only moved once, when it is broken up and put to oats. No manures are used for the oat crop. As soon as the oats are off, the land is plowed in fall and again in spring, working in barn yard manure, at the rate of twenty-five cart loads to the acre. It is then prepared for turnips and from four to six cwt. of bones or guano used, in the drills, and the seeds put in. The turnips come off in November, when the land is broken and put to wheat or left till spring and barley sown. If the crop after the clover has been wheat, oats are sown instead of barley. The land is now seeded down with clover and rye grass, or an admixture of grasses, seeding say at the rate of eight to fifteen pounds of clover, and one-half bushel rye grass per acre."

Such is the brief outline of the four-course system of farming as practiced in English dairy districts. Bone manure is much relied upon for top-dressing pasture lands, and when used its effects are marked and decisive, as to the efficacy of this fertilizer. It costs from \$20 to \$25 per ton. When the grass begins to give out, as it does about the first of November, the cows are stalled and fed on turnips night and morning. These are fed whole, tops and all, at the rate of fifty-six pounds per day for each animal. About the close of November hay is added to the root feed and continued till about Christmas, when the cows are taken from the pasture altogether and kept in stables all the time, with the exception of an hour or so at midday, when they are turned out for water and exercise. Soon after Christmas the turnip rations are reduced, or if hay is plenty, omitted altogether and the cows suffered to go dry. They come in again about the middle of February, when they are fed on chopped straw, turnips, corn or bean meal, or ground oats, at the rate of about six pounds per day.

The dairy farmers estimate the yield of cheese, per cow for the season, at about four hundred pounds, but, as a general thing, the product falls below this. The stock is nearly the short-horn variety, though the Ayrshires were coming into favor among the Cheshire dairymen. The cheese made now are smaller than they formerly were, owing to the diminution of stock caused by the cattle plague. In addition to the loss from this source, that from unpropitious weather has been quite severe causing much despondence among the farmers. Much grain was lost after being cut, the wet weather not admitting of its being gathered and housed.

## Healthfulness of Apples.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every house-keeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary arts. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for pies, cakes, and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.—*Christian Advocate.*

**ROOT-PRUNING PEARS.**—Dr. Hull gives his practice in the Valley Farmer:

To perform the operation on trees, the trunks of which are, say three to six inches in diameter—mark a circle around the tree, the diameter of which shall be three feet—it may be a little larger than this for such slow growing sorts as Seckel. With a sharp spade, open a trench around the tree wide enough to enable you to work without difficulty; deepen this trench three feet, or until you reach and cut all lateral roots. The Pear tree being a deep feeder, you will find very few laterals nearer the surface than eighteen inches; having cut these, you will fill the trench with good soil, mulch, or what is better, thoroughly cultivate the ground about the trees during the spring and summer months. You will repeat the operation each season as described, or as often as necessary to put your trees to rest at the time named. It will, however, be necessary at each subsequent pruning to enlarge the diameter of the circle, say, four inches—or for slow growing sorts six inches—those of slow growth requiring less check than trees more rampant.

**AGRICULTURIST STRAWBERRY IN THE SOUTH.**—Plants received in excellent order last November, and set out with the utmost care. Fifty per cent. failed to grow, although they were very carefully nursed. Some plants produced very large berries, conical shape and coming to a sharp point, color scarlet, flesh white, soft, and entirely devoid of flavor. So far, this far-famed variety has given me no satisfaction. Growth of plant quite moderate, and foliage quite unpromising. It assumes an entire alteration here from its habit at the North, where I noticed it to be vigorous. I have the true variety, as I saw the plants growing in New Jersey, and they were taken up almost under my eye.—[BUCHANAN, in Southern Cultivator.]

## Choice Recipes.

**FRUIT CAKE.**—Two cups sugar; one cup molasses; one of butter; one of cream; five eggs; one pound of raisins; one of currants; spice to taste. Those who like can frost it.

**TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.**—The skins and cores of crab apples can be easily removed with a small knife, if the fruit is first simmered in hot water. Allow a pound and a half of sugar to a pound of fruit, add half a pint of water. When hot and skimmed lay them in and boil until clear and tender. Spread them on dishes to cool, then place them in jars and pour the liquor. Some think their flavor improved by lemon peel boiled with them.

**SORGHUM VINEGAR.**—To six gallons of warm soft water add one gallon of sorghum sirup. Standing in the sun or by a fire it will be fit for use in about three weeks. A piece of straw, paper, or, if you have it, some "mother" will hasten fermentation; an aperture should be left on the top of the vessel containing the mixture, to admit air. If very strong vinegar is desired use a larger proportion of sorghum.

**TO COLOR YELLOW.**—For one pound of yarn take half a peck of dried smartweed, double the quantity of green, steep (not boil) in sufficient water to cover it, in a brass kettle, two hours, strain, then add one teaspoonful of alum and three of salt. Wash the yarn in strong soap suds and put it wet into the liquor, let it stand till cold; wring out and wash in soap-suds in which a teaspoonful of saleratus has been dissolved. This will give a bright yellow which will not fade, but grow brighter by washing.

## Fall Plowing for Corn.

It is advised by some of our most eminent Entomologists to plow corn ground late in the autumn as a remedy against the depredations of the grub, which in many instances proves so destructive to this important crop. The experience of some of our best farmers is also in favor of this practice. But the plowing should be done only just before the ground freezes; the grub at this period is buried in the earth for its winter quarters. If he is turned on to the surface and remains there the cold weather kills him, but when the plowing is done too early, and a spell of warm weather follows and continues some time, he arouses from his dormant state and again burrows in the earth.

If coarse manure is at hand, spread it on the sod before plowing. The harrow should not be put on the land before spring. The inverted sod forms drains, and the surface soon becomes dry after the winter has passed. Then harrow and use the gang-plow. If at that time a coat of fine manure can be applied to the field, a large crop is a certain result.

**TAX ON INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that rubber boots and shoes are subject to a tax of five per cent. as articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from India rubber. The tax on boots and shoes manufactured of leather is only two per cent.

One of the interesting features of the Paris Exhibition will be the collection of periodical literature now in course of formation in England. Newspapers, magazines and pamphlets of all kinds are to be classified and exhibited; the issues of the year 1866 only to be included.

## JOSEPH MITCHELL,

Manufacturer of

STEAM BOILERS,

LARD TANKS,

WATER TANKS,

BANK VAULTS, &c.

MAIN STREET,

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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**SADDLERY, Harness,**

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**

**TRUNKS,**

**Bags, and Valices,**

**\$90 A MONTH!**

AGENTS want for six entirely new articles, A just out. Add res. O. T. CALEY, 147 1/2 City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

## Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE

**MILLINERY GOODS,**

**DRESS TRIMMINGS**

AND

**VARIETIES!**

**B**

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display a large stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us is necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

**A**

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Old-Boiled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specialties on a milliner's catalogue.

We have made arrangements with the leading Importers and manufacturers of Dress Trimmings to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival.

We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house OUT of New York, but on reaching

**R**

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard beside any house in the Empire City. We planted it there, and we know we can maintain it for the following reasons:—

1st. Because we know there is not a jobbing house in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be their equal in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the undivided attention of an experienced New York buyer.

**D**

2d. Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3d. Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad debts every season—and the scattered and far distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable—consequently

**B**

they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it in-

**R**

convenient to leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but they can depend on our selections; besides we will allow them the privilege of immediately return-

**O**

ing any they think undesirable at our expense. The substantial good will of our customers, the favors shown us by the merchants of Main street, and the letters of satisfaction from those

**S**

whose orders we have filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good wishes, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are,

Very respectfully,

BAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and trace the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too early purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles are generally established. Our stock in everything else will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 18 1/2

## Millinery Goods.

FALL, - - - - - 1866.

TO THE

**SOUTHERN MILLINERY TRADE!**

WE shall have this season our usually complete stock of everything needed by a Milliner, as well as many fine imported goods sold by merchants generally.

OUR STOCK OF

**Velvet, Taffeta, Belting, Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons.**

Is always large and of the best brands, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We buy for cash, and desire to continue to do so, and will therefore offer every inducement we can to CASH BUYERS.

CANNON & BYERS, No. 191 Main street.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE**

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

## FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, and Public Hygiene.

LEWIS D. BATES, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.

LEWIS L. POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

G. W. HAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

L. J. FRIZZELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. M. BOLINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Rectum.

J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the line Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embraced in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the full and entire degree of the University, and shall receive the Diploma thereof free of charge to them at any regular commencement.

The fee for the full course of Lectures is \$100; Matriculation \$5; Demonstration \$20; Graduation fee \$25.

For any information which may be desired address

Prof. J. W. BENSON, Dean of the Faculty.

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## General Reading.

## Killing Hogs.

Killing hogs is a business in which the whole community is interested, and perhaps a small proportion acquainted with. It is termed "butchering," and often carried on in butchering style; while it is a business worthy of being conducted in a decent and scientific way. I do not purpose going into a long programme of telling how to catch a hog and how to hold him, &c., but to throw out a few hints.

Do not suffer the hog to be run and worried by men, boys and dogs, getting his blood and flesh heated, just before killing. I believe this is the cause of meat spoiling. Sometimes we drive a hog or two to a neighbor's so as to "kill together," as it is termed, making use of the same force, same fire and other fixings; and we have known the hams and shoulders of hogs thus driven to come out a little short before the next summer was over.

Let the hog be killed with as little noise and excitement as possible. A Jerseyman has one man to go into the pen, select his first victim, and shoot him, or with a broad faced hammer (like a shoemaker's hammer) knock down the hog, when other men come immediately and stick, others drag out, and go to scalding, and so on, with a large number of hogs.

Scalding machines have become very common, and a good institution; but every body has not got one, and still less a tub. I like the tub, and want nothing better for ordinary times; but I want a rope and tackle, and one or two hands to help work the hog. I would not allow a hog put into hot water while there is a sign of life in him; but when dead, make an opening to the gambrel strings and hook in, hoist the hog and dip him head and shoulders into the scald; do not let him remain more than a second or two, lest his hair "sets;" hoist him and air him, and if needful, dip him again and again, till done; then look into the lower jaw, and scald the hinder parts. I like slow scalding the best, as less likely to "set the hair." While the hind parts are getting scalded, the face may be cleaned. Too little attention is generally given to cleaning the head, as is also the feet, leaving them for the women to worry over by the hear in some cold old kitchen. As soon as the hog is hung up and washed off, let the head be taken off, and set upon a barrel or block, and regularly shaved and cleaned.

And now, while speaking of the head, I want to say how I cut up a head. I lay it on its side and take off the jaw or lower jaw; I then saw down across the face, just above the eyes, but careful to run into the eye sockets, and on through, leaving the eye balls with the snout end, so that there is no further trouble with gouging the eyes out of the face-piece, then, without further separating of the parts, starting between the ears, saw up and downwise, not caring to extend further down towards the snout than to the saw-mark across the face, but clean thro' at the other end. Now, having done with the ears for handles, I cut them off, then take out the brains for pickling—skin the snout, and take off the flesh for scrapple, and throw the nasal organs away. The faces are to be corned. I use a saw, but never an axe, in cutting up a hog; consequently the meat is clear of splinters and chips of bones. In "chining a hog" to cook, I saw down the ribs instead of hacking them with a hatchet. A small sized hog-hook, flattened, answers very well for taking off the hoofs and toe-nails of a porker—or you may use a pair of pinchers.—*Cor. German Telegraph.*

## Process of Wine Making.

The following on wine making was written for Downing's Horticulturist, some years since, by the late N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the most experienced Vintner in this country:

"We gather our grapes at full maturity; carefully pick off all green, rotten and decayed grapes; pass them as speedily as possible through a machine (thoroughly seasoned) and all possible taste from the wood extracted, to separate the stems from the grapes, and mash them, without breaking the seed. Instead of placing them in a towel and bowl, we place them on a large clean press, in which not a nail is driven, and the wood of which has been fully seasoned; and even if of beech wood, should not allow a particle of the taste of the wood to remain in it. Press it as speedily as possible, keeping the last hard pressing separate from the earlier runnings. Place the *must* in clean casks, from which no taste could be obtained from the wood, or any previous brandy or wine holdings, unless from the same kind of grape. We immediately place the cask in a cool cellar, do not fill it entirely, but as soon as the fermentation commences, stop the passage of the strength and aroma of the grape, as far as possible, by putting in a tight bung, through which passes a crooked syphon into the cask to receive the air; and the opposite end of the crooked syphon is placed in a vessel of water; and the syphon is continued until the fermentation is nearly over, when the syphon is taken out and a tight bung driven in, giving air by a small gilet hole two or three times a day, for three or four days; after which all air is excluded till the wine is clear, when it is racked, and the cask thereafter kept full and tight. If we wish a superior article, we do not deem it fit for bottling till four or five years old. If timing were necessary, and isinglass or the white of eggs, to a fine pipe, cost \$20, we should never think of using beech chips."

**COTTON CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.**—We had the pleasure of seeing on Saturday a specimen from the first picking of the cotton crop of Judge Merideth, planted on his plantation on the Pamunkey river. The staple is beautifully white, of long staple, and will compare favorably with the best grades in the Southern States. We learn that Judge Merideth, Mr. Ed. Ruffin, Mr. George W. Bassett, Jr., and Dr. Thomas Carter, on the Pamunkey river; Mr. Robert Douthat, Mr. William Burdell, on the James river, and other gentlemen in this portion of Eastern Virginia, are cultivating cotton quite extensively, with a fair prospect of success. Should the fall be a late one, they are sanguine that it will prove a remunerative crop.—*[Richmond Dispatch.]*

## Fruit Garden.

The general directions of last month may be followed, whatever they imply. In locations where the climate will admit of it, planting of dwarf trees, blackberries, currants, etc., may continue.—Manure as directed under orchard.

**Vig Trees** are to be laid down and covered with earth, or if there is danger from much water, take up with a large ball of earth and put in the cellar.

**Grape Vines.**—Prune as soon as the leaves are off—this is when to prune.—How to prune will depend upon the vine and the person's knowledge of its manner of growth. We can only give general directions. Look at your vine now that it is divested of leaves. All that is seen of the wood of the present year's growth, has borne and done its duty. The buds upon the canes, that now look insignificant, are next spring to throw out vigorous shoots and bear fruit. If all the buds are left, there will be many weak shoots and little fruit. If this year's shoots are cut back to two or three buds, these remaining buds will push out vigorous shoots and produce much better fruit than if the vine had been allowed to run wild. Have this in mind whenever the vine is pruned—the buds, and not the wood now on the vine, are to produce the fruit. Prune understandingly. We have given full directions, with engravings, in previous numbers.

**Grapes** may be preserved a long time, if put in boxes and kept at an even low temperature. The Catawba and Diana are the best keepers. Grapes with a tender skin, that breaks at the least pressure, are not good for keeping.

**Pears.**—The winter sorts are to be kept as heretofore recommended for winter apples. Keep them cool until the time of their ripening, and then bring them into a warm room.

**Raspberries.**—Tender kinds are to be bent down and covered with earth. If the old canes have not been cut out, do it at the time of laying down.

**Strawberries.**—There is no need of covering until the ground is covered. The object of covering, is to avoid alternate freezing and thawing. Too much covering, provided it smother the plants, is worse than none at all.

## Scattered Treasures.

In the natural way of things the leaves decay when they fall, and thus return to the earth more of organic matter than the tree takes from it. In cultivation we do not allow things to go on in their natural way, but wish some portions of the earth to be unnaturally fertile, and we accumulate manures. Besides, in our civilization, we have certain ideas of neatness, with which fallen leaves conflict, and we gather them up because they have a slovenly look that offends us.—Every leaf should be saved, and if not allowed to decay and enrich the ground where it falls, it should be made to do good service elsewhere. In our country towns and villages, so generally planted with shade trees, the crop of leaves is blown about and usually goes to waste. The careful gardener will be on the look out for these "scattered treasures," and gather them all for preservation. Gathering the autumn leaves is excellent work for children, and men and women need not be ashamed of it, for it is merely accepting one of the gifts of a beautiful Providence. Leaves are nature's own winter mulch for the wild flowers of the woods, and we can have nothing better for our beds and borders. For bulbs and all herbaceous plants, strawberries, and all things requiring a winter covering, the otherwise wasted leaves will be found most useful. Then when we come to make hot-beds in early spring, they serve to mix with manure in the proportion of one-fourth to one-half, and make a better heating material than manure alone. And after having served this purpose, their vitality is not exhausted. The old heating material, mixed manure and leaves, thoroughly rotted, makes a manure that every gardener knows the value of. Save the leaves, then; there is money in them.

**TRANSFER OF A WOOLEN ESTABLISHMENT FROM SCOTLAND TO BUFFALO.**—Some time since we mentioned the fact that a wealthy British woolen manufacturer, removing his establishment to this country, had determined upon its location in Buffalo, as the most advantageous point for carrying on the large manufacture which he contemplates. We are now able to state that all arrangements are concluded, and that the gentleman in question, Mr. McMillan, who is a Scotchman of large capital and experience in the business, has now returned to New York to bring on the machinery which he had left in that city while selecting the location for his factory. It is his purpose to establish the general manufacture of woolen goods here upon an extensive scale, making a specialty for the present of plain Balmoral skirts.—*[Buffalo Express.]*

**A WIFE.**—Jeremy Taylor says: If you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man; his angel of mercy; minister of graces innumerable; his gem of many virtues; his casket of jewels; her voice, his sweetest music; her smiles his brightest day; her kiss, the guardian of innocence; her arm the pale of his safety; the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; her industry, his surest wealth; her economy, his safest steward; her lips, his faithful counselors; her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares; and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.

**ADVICES FROM INDIA,** via England, predict that the cotton crop of that country the present year will show a material falling off as compared with the year just closed, the inducements to plant, so far as the price is concerned, not being so great, and the recent panic in England, which seriously disturbed money relations with India in connection with cotton, acting as a check to the free and unrestrained growth of the staple.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a report from the Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Fla., in which he states that the best Sea Island cotton is found upon the eastern coast, and that none finer is produced in the South. The demand for labor is so great that in many instances the number of hands upon the plantations could be duplicated if the laborers could be procured.

## Hats and Caps.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG, H. P. TRUMAN, T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

218 Main Street,

Second door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS!

Also all grades and styles  
Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs, all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock.  
Particular attention paid to fitting orders.  
Jan 29

J. E. MONTGOMERY, J. CROZIER.

LOUISVILLE

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

NO. 93 GREEN STREET,

Opposite Custom-house,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of iron-work, bank-doors, jail-work, prison cells, lire and burglar-proof safes of all sizes, safes for steamboats, &c. Also, special attention paid to the manufacture of every description and pattern of wrought and cast-iron railings, verandas, balconies, window-shutters, sash, roofs, joist, and others, bridges, grating, stair cases, trusses, screw bolts, &c.  
dec 17 MONTGOMERY, CROZIER & CO.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

TIME, 35 HOURS THROUGH.

LOW RATES!

THIS LINE is now organized for business, and I will receive freight on and after Saturday, August 25, for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places.  
Through bills of Lading and guaranteed rates given to Memphis and all way points.  
Favorable rates will be made to  
LITTLE ROCK, DUNN'S BLUFF, ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, AND OTHER POINTS ON THE ARKANSAS, WHITE and Lower Mississippi Rivers.  
Memphis freight train leaves the depot of L. & N. R. R. Co. at 6 o'clock P. M. This freight will be ready for delivery at Memphis on the morning of the second day following.  
F. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent.  
sep 21

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

FROM APRIL 29, 1861, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
Departures.—For Lexington, 6:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.  
Arrivals.—From Lexington, 10:35 A. M., 7:00 P. M.  
Lagrange, 8:19 A. M. SAMUEL GILL, Supt.  
HENRY STEFFEN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.  
sep 22

CIDER MILLS.

We have in store, which we are selling at manufacturer's prices,

Improved Buckeye Cider Mill,  
Improved Kentucky "  
Improved American "  
Improved Males "

PITKINS, WIARD &amp; CO.

WHEELER'S

IMPROVED.

WATER-DRAWER

THIS is acknowledged, by all who have used it, to be the simplest and best invention yet discovered for drawing water. With it you always have cool water in summer, and it never freezes in winter. Single covered, water-drawer, complete, \$17.  
PITKINS, WIARD & CO.

## Hats and Caps.

HATS! CAPS!

AND

LADIES' FURS

WE are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to Country and City Merchants at EASTERN PRICES, FOR CASH, or on short time to prompt dealers.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prather &amp; Smith,

160 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ap 17 (sep 22)

E. HIRSCH, M. FLEXNER

HIRSCH &amp; FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

Straw Goods!

No. 238.

Northwest Corner Fifth and Main Streets, up Stairs,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOSEPH A. HUFFAKER, late salesman in our house, in the wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, the style of the firm to be Thompson, Edelen & Co.  
THOMPSON & EDELEN.  
July 1, 1861.

R. W. THOMPSON, R. H. EDELEN, J. HUFFAKER

THOMPSON, EDELEN &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE

HATS,

CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 269 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1866. WHOLESALE 1866.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

HEETER AND CHAUDOIN,

198 Main Street,

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats;

Men's Panama and Leghorn Hats;

Men's Palm Leaf Hats;

Ladies' and Misses' Hoods;

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats;

In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN, 198 Main street.  
my 12

## Hotels.

HYNES HOUSE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.,

F. G. MURPHY, AGT.

PROPRIETOR.

aug 25 1m

UNITED STATES  
HOTEL,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
(Most centrally located.)  
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO.  
August 18—Cm.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS HANDSOME HOTEL was built by the City of Frankfort, at an expense of \$100,000, and having recently purchased it, we are determined that its accommodations shall be commensurate with the vast expense of its erection. It has been recently re-furnished and re-painted, and every thing about it is as fresh as upon the day of its completion. As a summer residence for Southern families, we can offer peculiar advantages, as we draw our supplies from the farmers who produce them, and know they are fresh, and not from ice-creamers and middlemen, who frequently use most unwholesome adulterations. Our cuisine is under the charge of skillful cooks, and we will spare neither expense nor pains to supply our table with every delicacy of the season, and to make it agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

The society of Frankfort is refined and intelligent, and the healthfulness of the city is proverbial. There are the best of schools for both boys and girls, and churches of almost every Christian denomination. There are beautiful drives and walks in every direction, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Frankfort is but three hours by rail from Louisville, and trains pass to and from that place four times daily.

Our terms shall be as liberal as such accommodations can be furnished anywhere, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of our guests. We shall be glad to devote an unremitting effort for the accommodation of families boarding in our Hotel, and for our ability and disposition to do so, we refer by permission to the following gentlemen, now residing in Frankfort:

Col. S. B. Churchill, of St. Louis;  
Jno. T. Gray, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.;  
Major H. Evans, late of Vicksburg, Miss.;  
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.;  
Maj. Jno. B. Major, Frankfort, Ky.;  
Col. M. Johnson, Lake Umbagog, Miss.;  
Maj. J. Alex. Grant, Jackson, Miss.;  
J. H. Switzer, Frankfort, Ky.;  
Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.;  
Jno. B. Temple, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.;  
S. L. M. Major, Editor Frankfort Yeoman;  
H. I. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.

GRAT &amp; SAFFELL.

aug 12m

New Wholesale

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET.

Southside, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM CROMIEY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER,

OF ALL KINDS,

Bonnet Boards,

Binder's Boards, Card Boards.

ENVELOPS,

Printing Inks, &amp;c.

HAVING had nearly twenty years' experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases.  
All orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.  
Highest market price in Cash paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

GUNPOWDER!

WILLIAM CROMIEY,

Agent for the sale of

ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER

No. 290 Main Street,

BETWN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse

Always on hand and for sale.

nov 25

BRADSHAW &amp; BRO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Have removed to the

Northeast Cor. Bullitt and Main Streets,

Over the Citizen's Bank,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1723

FEMALE GOATS.

HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE AND COMMON for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.  
160

## Clothing.

C. G. JONES, PRESS, H. TAPP, J. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.

JONES &amp; TAPP,

Wholesale Clothiers!

HAVE removed from No. 200 South side Main to Nos. 250 and 261 North side of Main near Seventh street, in the

National Express Building.

We now have four of the most spacious and elegant rooms in the South and West—each floor measuring 5,000 square feet—making a grand total of 20,000 square feet of flooring on which to do business. We will be in daily receipt of

NEW GOODS,

and invite our friends and the trade to call and examine our stock and premises.  
Jy 14

REMOVAL.

KAHN &amp; WOLF,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW

STORE HOUSE,

NO. 370 MAIN ST.

SOUTH SIDE.

A Few Doors Below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old friends and customers, and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufacturing their goods in Philadelphia under the superintendence of one of the firm, give them facilities in business unsurpassed by any house in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the spring and summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern Markets.

MANUFACTORY, NO. 23 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

KAHN &amp; WOLF.

June 23

SCOTT, DAVISON &amp; CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JOBBER'S

OF FINE

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Cor. Sixth and Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory, 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY

and School of Practical Medicine and Surgery,

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLINICAL and Dissecting Instruction given daily throughout the entire year.

For Circular, address,

THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D.,

Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy and Surgery.

JOHN GOODMAN, M. D.,

Obstetrics and the Science and Practice of Medicine.

E. R. PALMER, M. D.,

Physiology and Materia Medica.

C. E. DUNN, D. D. S.,

Dental Surgeon.  
aug 25

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

H. M. McCARTY, } EDITORS.  
J. H. L. TUCKER, }  
Occasionally assisted in the various departments  
by the following gentlemen:  
GEO. W. MORTON—Department of Commerce.  
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufacture.  
PROF. J. LAURENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil and  
Applied Sciences.  
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

## Facts to be Remembered.

That the Industrial and Commercial Gazette is the only paper in Louisville, or in Kentucky, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Merchant, Manufacturer and Farmer.

That there are sixty Main-street merchants who take from twenty-five to one hundred copies, and mail them to their Southern and Western customers.

That this paper goes to every Southern State, and to almost every county and parish in every Southern State.

That over three thousand Southern and Western retail dealers receive this paper regularly.

That the Gazette is the recognized organ of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society and of the State Horticultural and Pomological Society.

That our circulation is considerably greater than that of any other weekly paper in Kentucky.

## The Jobbing Trade—Commercial Travelers, &amp;c.

The fall trade is now pretty well developed. Most of the Southern merchants have come and bought their stocks and gone home. Many who were in the market in August and September will be here again before the holidays, but the heavy work is now nearly over. The next ninety days will be pretty generally spent by our salesmen in traveling. The experience of the year now drawing to a close has demonstrated that Louisville possesses advantages as a jobbing market unsurpassed by any city on the continent. Her trade has reached dimensions that enable her jobbers to sell upon as close a margin as those of any other city, while the number of houses in each branch of trade secures the fullest competition in every line of goods. Our jobbers purchase their stocks from the same parties that New York jobbers purchase theirs from, and at the same prices, while the difference in transportation is more than compensated by the difference in rents and city taxes. This the better informed merchants South understand perfectly, and are acting upon. Many whose names we can give, if required, tested the matter this fall, priced through our stocks and then went to Philadelphia and New York and priced their stocks there, and came back to Louisville and bought their goods, satisfied that by so doing they saved the difference in transportation, besides the additional risk and delay attending the shipment of goods from the Eastern cities to points South.

Our jobbers propose to sell their goods at New York jobbing prices current. These can always be ascertained by reference to the New York papers; hence those merchants only will pass through Louisville to trade further East, who prefer advancing the interests of Northern and Eastern merchants to those of their friends and neighbors nearer home. The time has gone by when retail merchants can profit by buying at the East. Before the war, when the circulating medium of the country was at par with gold, and the fluctuation in prices scarcely perceptible from year's end to year's end, retail merchants went to the East and bought their yearly stocks at the factories, by the packages, on twelve months' time, marked a round profit on them and settled down for a year's work. Things are not so ordered now. The factories refer the retail dealer to the jobbers, who take his paper at sixty and ninety days, a considerable portion of which is lost in getting the goods home; and when he gets them prices may have declined twenty-five to forty per cent. He begins to think he had better bought less at a time and oftener and nearer home, and kept his business a little more under his own control, and less at the mercy of the unstable times upon which we have fallen.

We feel deeply grateful to our friends and the public for the increased interest they are manifesting in the welfare of the Gazette, and respectfully ask all our readers to lend a helping hand to still further extend our circulation. Now is a good time to commence forming clubs for our new volume, which will commence in about four weeks. We feel sure that our circulation can soon be doubled, and we believe it will be.

With the new volume, we expect to make some new improvements. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to make the Gazette all that the merchant, manufacturer, farmer and planter would have it.

The cholera still lingers at Cincinnati. There were over one hundred deaths from this disease last week.

## "The Situation"—Considered in an Industrial and Commercial Aspect.

Most fortunate is it for all the interests of the country that the year succeeding the close of the war is one of plentiful harvests. The greatest evils of war are usually associated with scarcity; and the surest remedy for the consequences of hostilities is in the abundant crops. The progress of recovery from the derangements consequent upon the late struggle must depend chiefly upon the extent to which Providence favors our farming industry. Reports from the Western States uniformly represent the prospect as certain for an unusually heavy yield of all the cereals; nor does it as yet appear that the many heavy rains have permanently injured the grain.

This is all the more important in view of the probability that Europe may require from us next year an unusually large supply of breadstuffs. The war in Germany must have interfered with agricultural pursuits in that country, contracting to a certain extent the supply in cereals. Nor is it yet by any means certain that another war may not arise in Europe, exceeding in magnitude that so lately agitating the country. Should these possibilities be realized, we should find a ready market for our surplus grain, and probably at comparatively high prices. If, however, further war in Europe be averted, and the foreign demand for our breadstuffs be but moderate, the consequence of our abundant harvest will be cheap food for our own people, one of the greatest advantages that can be conferred upon the industry and the commerce of a nation.

The cotton crop must prove to be the basis of a large amount of commerce. As the amount of the supply regulates the price, the aggregate value of the crop will be about the same should it prove to be 1,500,000 bales or 2,500,000 bales; so that the question as to the supply for the next cotton year has greatly less to do with the purchasing ability of the South than is generally supposed. Though it should be but half an ordinary yield, yet as the price is likely to be more than double that of former years, the proceeds will enable the South to purchase largely of Northern products, or of imported merchandise.

Thus the crops of both the West and the South supply the basis of a reasonably active demand for Northern and Eastern products. At the same time, wise financiers think the money market is likely to maintain a condition of ease favorable to the activity of business.

In spite, however, of these favorable considerations complaints are occasionally heard of the lateness and inactivity of the wholesale trade of this city. There are very obvious reasons why such a condition of things should have been anticipated. Exaggerated representations of the prevalence of the cholera in this city have in some cases delayed the arrival of buyers from all sections. Then again, the Southern demand, which usually comes at this period, is delayed by the deranged state of Southern credits, many of the merchants of that section having now to pay cash for their purchases, which necessitates their buying in small parcels and as late as possible. The current high range of prices also furnishes a motive which applies in common to the buyers of all sections for putting off their purchases as much as possible. Of course, the opinion is universal that present prices cannot continue forever; and as none can say when a break in the markets may occur, merchants adopt the safe policy of supplying only their immediate wants.

Moreover, there is a special occasion for this caution in the fact that the current production appears to be gaining materially upon consumption, and that consequently goods are accumulating on the hands of manufacturers. This, at least, is the case in certain classes of goods which have a controlling effect upon the markets. Again, with respect to foreign goods, many are deterred from buying by a supposition that the present premium on gold cannot be much longer maintained, and that, as the importations are large, importers will be glad, after a little delay, to moderate their prices. We are by no means sure that the argument for delay, based upon the volume of the imports, is wholly reliable. For it is not to be overlooked that the state of affairs in Europe has caused the imports to be hurried forward as much as possible, while all reports agree that the orders of American firms in France, Germany and Belgium, have not been near so large as for the fall trade of last year. For this reason, it is possible that although the imports have begun on a large scale, yet the present volume may not be kept up through the season. Nor must it be forgotten that although the imports of late fall and of the present spring were enormous, yet they have not proved to be largely in excess of the wants of the country; so that, should the receipts of foreign merchandise continue large throughout the season, it may yet prove that the goods will be wanted.

Taking it all in all, there is nothing in "the situation" to depress, but much to encourage our Louisville merchants, jobbers and artisans. They are known in the South, and favorably known.

Daily is the conviction being more permanently impressed upon the Southern people that *here they have true friends, here they can be supplied with all they want, and here it is their interest to trade.*

## Progress of Louisville.

Louisville is situated in the center of a country vastly rich in natural resources, and has only to improve her advantages to make her the superb queen and the royal king of Western cities. She has, as remarked by a contemporary, but to stretch forth her Briarean arms to gather in the wealth and the population that stand ready to obey her summons to enlarge her proportions, to lengthen and adorn her streets, to multiply and beautify her cottages and palatial mansions, to magnify her bazars, and to extend her marts of trade and commerce.

We have recently traveled through several States, and lingered in various cities, and we are more than ever impressed with the fact that there is no point in the West—none probably anywhere—to which the right spirit of enterprise would bring richer returns than here. Of this our citizens, we think, are becoming aware, and will give themselves for the splendid destiny that opens up before them. Soon the Ohio will be bridged, and the whole of Southern Indiana will have free and easy access to our markets. A great railroad outlet direct to the best harbor on the Atlantic coast—Norfolk—will ere long, we trust, constitute one of the mighty tributaries to our prosperity; while other railroads of more or less importance will help to swell our trade and enrich the contiguous country.

Our manufacturing interest is yet in its infancy, but it is a healthy infancy, and every day will witness its vigorous growth. We have the crude materials in exhaustless abundance for a great and varied system of manufacture. Our hills are full of coal and lead and various other minerals, of some of which we probably are now wholly ignorant, though we trust and believe we shall not long remain so.

The public mind is evidently awakening to the paramount importance of exploring the long-hidden mines of wealth that lie concealed beneath the surface, and turning them to practical account. We think the subterranean fields of Kentucky are very rich in ores, and are now quite uncultivated. They can hardly remain so, however, much longer. The hand of enterprise will soon begin to develop their resources, and a rich harvest, or we greatly mistake, will reward the persevering toilers.

## City Improvements.

Capt. B. C. Levi will have one of the best and most imposing residences in the city completed in a few days, on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, which will cost him about \$20,000. The interior of this house is well designed, and will be finished in very good taste, regardless of expense or labor. It contains sixteen rooms and attic, and is supplied throughout with the latest improved water and gas fixtures.

Messrs. H. H. Munroe and Joel Hatch have finished their new residences on High street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, from the rear of which they have a splendid view of the falls. They are built in the plain Grecian style, both under one roof, with a very pretty verandah in front, presenting a very handsome appearance. They are very substantially built, and cost about \$8,000.

Another residence, containing twelve rooms, belonging to Mr. Joseph Haslett, will soon be completed, on the corner of High and Fourteenth streets. It will cost \$10,000.

On the southwest corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets, Mr. Wm. Heffernan has erected two business houses with dwellings in the rear and upper floors, containing seven rooms, which cost not less than \$8,000.

Mr. John Doyle has recently completed two very neat and comfortable residences on High street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. They contain nine rooms each, and have every convenience that could be desired.

Two houses, worthy of note on account of their fine appearance, at least, have been erected on the corner of Seventh and Grayson, by John Donnelly. The first floor is designed for business rooms, which are twenty-three feet front and thirty-five feet deep. The second and third stories are designed for residences, and the whole will rent for about \$1,500 a year.

STOCK SALE.—L. B. Offutt, auctioneer, sold for Mason Henry, Esq., of Woodford county, on the 25th inst., 80 one year old mules, at \$102.50; 28 two year old mules, at \$150; 2 one year old colts, trotting stock, \$325 each; 1 one year old filly, \$270; 1 one year old colt (Brown Chief), \$325; 1 one year old colt, \$67; 1 do. do., \$180; 1 sucking colt, \$305; 1 one year old stud colt, \$190; 1 fine brood mare, \$337; fat hogs, \$8.50 per cwt.; stock hogs, \$8.90 per cwt.; 1 yoke oxen, \$180; work horses from \$60 to \$180; milch cows from \$60 to \$120.—[Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has completed arrangements for the resumption of the self-ruling stamped envelop, which will commence immediately.

## Building Association.

A company has been formed in New Orleans for the erection of tenement-houses. Just this step should be taken here, in Louisville. Rents have become so exorbitantly high as to prevent many families from housekeeping. Will not some of our capitalists come forward and form an organization for the furtherance of such a necessary project, instead of leaving it—as at present—to private enterprise? The New Orleans Picayune says:

The organization contains over 100 master mechanics on the subscription roll, the remainder of the whole number of 550 subscribers being dealers in building materials, hardware, metals, paints, bricks, lumber, lime, cement, sand, etc. Each one of the master mechanics that resort hither, speaks of the scarcity of labor which tends to and actually does seriously retard the operation of building. What is the great need of our population?—houses to live in. That the people may have an idea of the amount as well as the extent of building in our city for the past year, a single subscriber to the society, the firm of Murray & Jamison, have furnished \$250,000 worth of work, and have contracted for as much more. The works of Gallier & Estabrook, also of this society, will probably reach \$300,000. Others have furnished, in amount, work variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$50,000.

THE POETRY OF FARMING.—An exchange says there is poetry in farming besides that found in pastoral. Thus: "The fields of green; the golden cereals ripening in the sun; the fruit trees and the vines loaded with their stores; the garms filled to overflowing, are full of poetry." To some these may suggest poetical images, but, to the mass of mankind, they are interesting simply because they are solid facts. There is very little poetry in sweltering in a meadow or a grain field; in cleaning a cow stable or a pig-sty. In fact the poetry of farming is rather imaginary than real—a plain prose business—and its rewards are of a kindred character.

## New Arrivals.

TERRY &amp; SMITH,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

243 West Main Street,

BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

300 BAGS COFFEE;  
250 lbs Refined Sugar;  
50 lbs New Orleans Sugar;  
100 lbs Flour, all grades;  
500 lbs Mackerel, 500 lbs, half do, kegs and kits;  
200 boxes Star Candles;  
100 boxes Mold Candles;  
50 kegs Soap;  
50 kegs Nails;  
20 bags Rice;  
20 lbs New Orleans Molasses;  
Strap in kegs, butts and bbls;  
600 cases Canned Fruit;  
100 lbs Whisky; also French Brandy, Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry Wines, and a full assortment of groceries.

Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated  
"Wampoo Bitters."  
nov3 (aug24) f

LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.

KRACK &amp; REED,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Window Glass, Druggists' Grocers' and  
Confectioners' Glass-Ware, Tumblers,  
Goblets, Coal-Oil Lamps,  
and Chimneys, Wine and  
Brandy Bottles.

Send for a price list.  
Warehouses—73 Sixth Street,  
Between Main and Market.

Factories—Cor. Clay and Franklin,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
nov3 feb24 1y—[sept15]

S. G. DABNEY, of Ky. E. BASYE, of Ky.  
W. F. RAY, of Tenn.

REAMER &amp; DOHONEY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,  
STRAW GOODS,

AND

FURS!!

255 Main St., North Side,

SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, which we offer to the South and West at the lowest prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.  
J. M. REAMER,  
J. C. DOHONEY.

We are receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of the latest styles, as well as standard goods, ever brought to this market.  
oct7 f

WANTED.  
CANT SCRAIPS, by  
P. W. MERZ.

## Miscellaneous.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS!

MULDOON, BULLETT &amp; CO.,

Marble Works and Studio

In Carrara, Italy.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mons. Charles Bullett, Sculptor,  
(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

STATUES.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,  
&c., &c.,Executee from the best designs and  
choice Italian Marble. Also,

Granite Work,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICE—NO. 311 GREEN STREET,  
Between Third and Fourth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office and Warerooms in St. Louis, on  
Oliver, between Eleventh and Twelfth.  
Orders received at either point promptly  
attended to.  
oct24 f

## HOPE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!!  
ACCUMULATED " \$263,265!!

INSURES AGAINST

DAMAGE BY FIRE,

LIGHTNING AND TORNADO.

OFFICERS:

JUDGE ALVIN DUVALL, President.  
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.  
J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.  
W. O. WATTS, General Agent.  
oct7 (nov25) f

J. C. SALES, W. C. REAMER, W. OWENS, JR.

NAUTS, REAMER &amp; OWENS

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS,

STEEL, &amp;c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

BELFONTE NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S  
SAFES,

No. 247 West Main St.,

Between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO keep constantly on hand and for sale at  
lowest market rates a full supply of

AXLES, SPRINGS, NUTS, BOLTS,  
WASHERS, SPIKES, RIVETS,  
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,  
WAGON-MAKERS' MATERIAL,  
PLOW SLABS, MOLD BOARDS,  
PLOW HANDLES, BEAMS, &c.,  
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,  
HORSE SHOE NAILS,  
OAKUM, MANILLA ROPE,  
BRINLY PLOW PLATES,  
COAL—In hhds. and by the car load.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.  
oct20 f

## Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING 310  
acres, situated five miles west of Bloomington,  
Monroe county, Indiana, on reasonable  
terms, if application is made soon.  
For particulars address

JAMES M. HOWE,

Bloomington, Ind.,  
or apply to JOHN S. MOORE,  
oct20 f at Gardner & Cook's, 125 Main street.

HENRY J. STITES, JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

STITES & BULLITT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

NO. 15 CENTER ST.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRACTICE in the Federal and State Courts in  
Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at  
Frankfort.  
Attention given to the collection of debts  
throughout the State.  
oct20 f

H. S. BUCKNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE &amp; FANCY

GOODS,



GRANITE

FRONT

BUILDING,

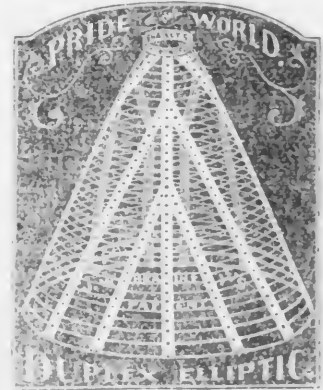
No. 182 Main Street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oct20 (aug1) f

LATEST FASHIONS!



DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLIX  
ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK,  
like the single springs, but will EVER PRE-  
SERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL  
SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are  
THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They combine  
comfort, durability and economy with that  
ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the  
"DUPLIX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World!

AT WHOLESALE

By the leading JOBBERS of this city.

WESTS, BRADLEY &amp; CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive manu-  
facturers.  
Warerooms and Office, No. 97 Chambers and  
79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

CAUTION.

To guard against imposition, be particular to  
notice that skirts offered as DUPLIX have the  
red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex  
Elliptic Skirts" upon the waistband—none  
other are genuine. Also notice that each hoop  
will admit a pin being passed through the center,  
thus proving that there are two springs  
brided together therein, which is the secret of  
their superior strength and flexibility.  
oct20 (oct1) [jyl21 ly] sp

## Miscellaneous.

## Industrial Scarcity and Over-crowded Cities.

The following, from the New Orleans Picayune, is equally applicable to our own city, and we commend it to the attention of our country friends:

While the press throughout the South deplores the scarcity of labor for agricultural and mechanical purposes in the rural districts, our cities are becoming crowded, turgid, plethoric, congested with population. The accession is in some degree natural and healthful; but we much fear, indeed we feel sure, that in great part it is a morbid accumulation of mere surplusage. For the supreme want of the country, aside from political considerations, is productive industry. Nevertheless, thousands rush into the cities without employment of any kind, and are confronted with a diminishing prospect of obtaining it. While the rural districts which they abandon offer the only certain resources and opportunities of producing the elementary needs of life and laying the foundations of manly independence and competence. There the very fields and forests seem to cry aloud in prayer and protest to those who desert them and fly to woo the perilous chances of the city. Can we wonder that the black people withdraw in such numbers from the rural districts, and flock to the great centers of population, when so many whites, with not a whit more rational inducement, daily set them the example? It may not be easy to conceive a just and reasonable inducement to such a course; but when we see multitudes pursuing it, we find no difficulty in explaining why it is, that the country becomes more and more shrunken, and the cities more and more tumid—the shrinking and the tumidity being correlative symptoms of the same disease.

Of course, we behold in the legitimate growth of our own city a subject of pride and congratulation. And unquestionably, favored as it remarkably is by so many natural, social and other advantages, much of its increase of population, within the last two years, is entirely legitimate, and may be safely reckoned as a substantial addition to its permanent magnitude and prosperity. But there is also a noticeable redundancy beyond that point, and a regrettable redundancy of a continued increase of this redundancy. And we join cordially with the advice which a respected Mobile contemporary gives to young men, and to all men, without money and without business, who are prone to seek professional or clerical occupations in our crowded cities where all the births in these lines of employment are already taken.

Unfortunately, there is not the same surfeit of mechanical and skilled labor. The cities no more superabound with labor of this sort than the rural districts superabound with agricultural labor. On both hands the dearth is painfully sensible. And this recalls a subject of sad reflection in regard to one of the great defects of the education of the Southern people, and not of theirs only, but of that of the whole American people. This defect is the neglect of bringing up the mass of the young men to what are denominated "trades," or to scientific knowledge and practical skill in agriculture. At a meeting of the Social Science Association, in New England, not long since, the most pointed testimony was given to the injurious consequences which resulted, from this source, to industry and commerce, even in the Eastern States, which have so long enjoyed a high repute for mechanical skill and industrial enterprise and thrift. It was admitted to be impossible to obtain from the American population the necessary skilled labor to carry on, and to profitably enlarge in response to the demands of the country, the existing establishments of various manufactures whether of textile, metallic or wooden fabrics. Europeans had to be imported to supply the deficiency. There was no want of Americans in point of number, but the lack among them of slow and careful training needed for important and delicate work would have rendered them an insufficient resource if they had numbered ten times thirty millions. It is to be feared that the same species of deficiency, aggravated, perhaps, would be found in the South, in case manufacturing enterprises should multiply greatly. The evil is one which, though admitting of immediate mitigations, only time can completely remedy. A profound change in the general education of the people—which has heretofore proceeded too much on the principle that Americans were all born aristocrats, above the thought of manual labor, and destined to be philosophers, scholars, authors, professors, speculators—anything but useful producers—is the great thing needed.

## Bourbon County.

We copy the following from the True Kentuckian:

**GREAT SALE OF ALDERNEYS—HIGH PRICES REALIZED.**—The great sale of thirty-nine head Alderney cattle recently imported from Connecticut, by the Bourbon County Importing Company, took place in our city last week. The prices realized were a fine per cent. above cost. Generally, stockholders were the purchasers. 14 cows from 2 to 8 years of age sold at \$406, \$381, \$360, down to \$206; one bull at \$335; 15 calves, principally from \$200 to \$150, but as low as \$65.

**RAKE TREAT FOR BOSTONIANS.**—O. A. Gilman, of Boston, assisted by James T. Smith, of this county, ship this morning about three hundred head of the finest and largest fat sheep ever collected in Bourbon and the adjoining counties. They were purchased for \$8. W. Hollis, of Brighton, near Boston.

**BIG MULE.**—Willis Hodges, of Scott, an ex-Bourbon, has a mule colt fourteen hands one inch high, which received premiums at the State and County Fairs—for which he paid \$125, and has since been offered \$200.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 25,000 lbs to produce a like effect.

After November 1, messages over the Atlantic cable will be reduced 50 per cent.

## Commercial Department.

## MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE, Friday Evening, November 2, 1890.

Money works easy, owing to the fact that there is but slight demand for it at present, more than for any large surplus held by the banks. Rates of interest range from 8 to 10 per cent, according to the character of paper offered. Exchange on New York is steady, bankers buying at 50c discount and selling at par.

Government bonds are a shade higher and in demand. In view of the present and prospective ease in the New York money market, there is more likelihood of an advance than any decline in the class of securities, and in the absence of any serious political disturbances it is not at all unlikely that much higher figures may be reached. Brokers here readily buy all offered at 1/2 per cent under New York quotations.

Gold was higher yesterday, owing to the Baltimore disturbances, but to-day has a lower tendency. It is not thought, however, that the price will tend much lower, although the interest on the 5-20s is now being paid, its effect having been already discounted. But limited amounts are being brought in here at present, brokers buying at 1/2 per cent under New York quotations. Silver also comes in slowly, and in small quantities.

We give the following quotations:

CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO.

Buying, Selling.	
Gold.....	139 1/2
Five-twenty Coupons.....	146 1/2
Ten-forty Coupons.....	146 1/2
Compound Interest, 100.....	146 1/2
Silver Dollars and Quarters.....	137 1/2
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....	134 1/2
Demands.....	134 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Old 5-20s.....	109 1/2
New 5-20s.....	109 1/2
Old 7-30s.....	109 1/2
New 7-30s.....	109 1/2
Ten-forties.....	109 1/2

INTEREST NOTES.

Compound Interest, 100.....	146 1/2
Compound Interest, 100.....	146 1/2
Compound Interest, 100.....	146 1/2
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In our review of commercial affairs of the markets for the past week, it is gratifying to state that there has been a steady business transacted in most of the departments of trade. The fluctuations in gold have been less violent, and, as a consequence, prices of general merchandise have maintained a steadiness favorable to sellers and buyers. The weather continues highly favorable for business, and the Indian summer still favors the farmer with opportunities to bring to market the products of his fields. The river is in good navigable condition, and regular packets are thereby enabled to carry full cargoes to and from our wharves. The manufacturing and mechanical interests of Louisville exhibit in every department satisfactory activity. Factories, foundries, machine-shops are in full blast—buildings, in every direction, continue to rise as if by magic; carpenters, bricklayers and stone masons have their hands full of work; street improvements, in every direction, are going forward in a manner creditable to the city authorities and highly promotive to the interests of all classes of citizens. All of these enterprises, so rigorously prosecuted, create an active demand for money, and the amount monthly disbursed is enormous. Wages are regarded as liberal, and any man willing to work need not be idle, or without the necessary cash to purchase, even at present high prices, the necessities and some of the comforts of life. Advances from the South, in regard to the cotton crop, are still widely apart; the extent of the damages inflicted by worms and the injuries from rains, etc., have not been over-estimated; but the continued favorable weather for picking will add immensely to the product, and the prevailing opinion is that the yield from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales. In this market receipts for the past two weeks have been liberal for the season. They are, however, in a large measure, held out of the market in anticipation of higher quotations, which the best informed upon the subject are confident will rule by the 1st July, 1891. The sales at the auction house of Messrs. Porter, Parfitt & Co., on Tuesday, of this week, embraced 514 bales, at prices ranging from 22 1/2 to 31 1/2, which, under the influence of New York quotations, is regarded generally satisfactory.

**Bale Rope and Bagging.**—The market has exhibited only moderate activity during the past week. The demand has been principally for planters' account, and transactions limited to small lots. Prices have, however, undergone no notable change if we except machine rope, which is a shade lower.

**Butter.**—The market continues well supplied with Ohio butter, as also from the country. Prices for Ohio but range from 23 1/2 to 25 1/2, according to quality.

**Cheese.**—The market is well supplied, and the demand sluggish. Western Reserve and Hamburg are held at from 16 to 17, but dealers would doubtless make concessions for round lots.

**Cotton Yarns.**—Are steady at quotations, with good demand and liberal sales.

**Dried Fruit.**—Dried apples are coming forward liberally, and prices range from 7 1/2 to 8 for common to prime. Peaches are in demand at quotations, with light receipts.

**Flour.**—The flour market during the week has been excited, and prices have advanced. The local, shipping and speculative demand, under the influence of advices from New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, has raised superfine to 97 1/2 to 100, extras to 110 to 115, extra family to 125 to 130, No. 1 to 135 to 145, and fancy brands to 155 to 165. The inquiry for superfine and extra for shipping and for investment has been above the ability of dealers or manufacturers, and the market closes buoyant and with an upward tendency. Under the influence of a work, it is difficult to say what is the future of the market; but if the European demand should prove active and continue for any length of time, we may anticipate startling quotations within the next thirty days. By consulting English advices closely therefor, will enable the public to form an approximate idea what the future of the market will be.

**Groceries.**—Stocks are large and prices are nominally unchanged. Jobbers during the week have had reasonable activity, and some round lots of coffee and sugar have been sold. We hear of large shipments of coffee en route to this market, and our dealers are determined to rebid this department of trade to its former dimensions before the war.

**Hay.**—Is firm with moderate receipts and an active demand at quotations.

**Salt.**—Owing to instructions, dealers in this city

have advanced the price of salt, as will be seen by reference to quotations.

**Tin Plate and Thinners' Stock.**—Is steady at quotations, with an active demand particular for I. C. and I. X. roofing, which is scarce, dealers sending directly from wharf to customers to go into consumption.

**Whisky.**—Is in active demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Stocks are taken upon arrival, and hence there is no accumulation in store.

**Grocery and Miscellaneous Market.**

**Bagging and Rope.**

India.....	35 1/2
Manila.....	35 1/2
Manilla rope.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2
Manilla.....	35 1/2

**Beans.**

White beans.....	13 1/2
Yellow beans.....	13 1/2
Black beans.....	13 1/2
Green beans.....	13 1/2
Red beans.....	13 1/2
White beans.....	13 1/2
Yellow beans.....	13 1/2
Black beans.....	13 1/2
Green beans.....	13 1/2
Red beans.....	13 1/2

**Butter.**

Western Reserve.....	16 1/2
Hamburg.....	16 1/2
Cheddar.....	16 1/2
Swiss.....	16 1/2
Butter.....	16 1/2
Butter.....	16 1/2
Butter.....	16 1/2
Butter.....	16 1/2
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**Cheese.**

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Cheese.....	16 1/2
Cheese.....	16 1/2
Cheese.....	16 1/2
Cheese.....	16 1/2

**Coffee.**

Arabica.....	12 1/2
Robusta.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2
Coffee.....	12 1/2

**Tea.**

Assam.....	12 1/2
Ceylon.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2
Tea.....	12 1/2

**Sugar.**

Refined.....	12 1/2
Raw.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2
Sugar.....	12 1/2

**Starch.**

Refined.....	12 1/2
Raw.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2
Starch.....	12 1/2

**Flour.**

Superfine.....	97 1/2
Extra.....	110
No. 1.....	135
No. 2.....	155
No. 3.....	175
No. 4.....	195
No. 5.....	215
No. 6.....	235
No. 7.....	255
No. 8.....	275
No. 9.....	295
No. 10.....	315

**Butter.**

Western Reserve.....	16 1/2
Hamburg.....	16 1/2
Cheddar.....	16 1/2
Swiss.....	16 1/2
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**Flour.**

Superfine.....	97 1/2
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Dry Goods.	Dry Goods.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Miscellaneous.	Drugs and Chemicals.
<p>W. J. TAPP, Of Florence, Ala. THOS. J. TAPP, Late of Chamberlin &amp; Tapp. <b>TAPP, KENNEDY &amp; WALSH,</b> IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF <b>DRY GOODS,</b> NOTIONS, &amp;c., <b>263 West Main St.</b> South Side, BETWEEN SEVENTH &amp; EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM, New York, L. BAMBERGER, Louisville. <b>BAMBERGER, BLOOM &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,</b> 193 Main St., North Side, (OLD NO. 324.) LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, B. F. KARNER. <b>J. M. ROBINSON &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic <b>DRY GOODS,</b> NOTIONS, &amp;c., <b>135 Main Street,</b> BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN. <b>T. &amp; R. SLEVIN &amp; CAIN,</b> IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!</b> Old No. 606, New No. 217 Main Street, Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY. NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES OF SEASONABLE <b>FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,</b> To which we invite the attention of the Trade.</p>	<p>T. ULLMAN, E. HESS, J. F. BAMBERGER. <b>S. ULLMAN &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>Dry Goods!</b> New No. 159, (OLD NO. 439.) <b>MAIN STREET,</b> North side, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ap7 tf</p> <p>D. B. LEIGHT, E. F. COOKE, L. PORCH. <b>D. B. LEIGHT &amp; CO.,</b> <b>DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,</b> Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. dec21y</p> <p>THOS. ANDERSON, JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, W. L. McCAMPBELL, JOHN A. ORE. <b>ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL &amp; CO.,</b> IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC <b>DRY GOODS!</b> Old No. 518, New No. 187, Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY. je23 6m</p> <p>J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER. <b>CARTER &amp; BROTHER,</b> JOBBER IN Staple and Fancy <b>DRY GOODS</b> AND <b>NOTIONS</b> Corner Sixth and Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>We are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC <b>DRY GOODS!</b> OUR TERMS ARE CASH. <b>JOS. T. TOMPKINS &amp; CO.,</b> No. 70 Sixth Street. sept 1f</p>	<p>W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. McCAMPBELL. <b>HAYNES, NEEL &amp; CO.,</b> (Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>HOSE, GLOVES, NOTIONS FANCY GOODS,</b> &amp;c., &amp;c. ALSO, AGENTS FOR Ward's Celebrated Paper Colors <b>NO. 241 MAIN STREET,</b> Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. aug11 ly</p> <p>C. VAN PELT, WM. MOSES, G. C. NEWBERY. <b>NEW HOUSE.</b> <b>VAN PELT, MOSES &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE <b>FANCY GOODS</b> AND <b>NOTIONS!</b> No. 246 Main Street, Between Sixth and Seventh, A complete assortment of Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols and Canes, Rubber Goods, Hoop Skirts and Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toys and all descriptions of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions. ap23 tf</p> <p><b>D. R. YOUNG &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>Fancy Goods</b> WHITE GOODS, <b>NOTIONS!</b> Hosiery, Etc., COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC <b>DRY GOODS,</b> 200 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb24 ly</p> <p>J. H. WRIGHT, SIDNEY PARKER. <b>J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE DEALERS IN White Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, AND <b>NOTIONS!</b> 186 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan20 ly</p>	<p>H. H. HAYS, H. E. CROSS, S. H. BOLS. <b>HAYS, CROSS &amp; CO.,</b> (Successors to Porter &amp; Fairfax.) Wholesale Dealers and Importers of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, <b>Fancy Goods!</b> &amp;c., &amp;c., <b>NO. 190 MAIN STREET,</b> South side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KENT'Y. nov25 tf</p> <p><b>L. &amp; G. BRONNER &amp; CO.</b> 171 Main St. bet. 5th &amp; 6th. LOUISVILLE, KY. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Hats, Straw-Goods, Trimmings, Pattern-Bonnets, Head-Nets, Fancy, And White Goods.</b> Milliners and Merchants FROM THE SOUTH, Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look further for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm in New York is always <b>FIRST IN THE MARKET,</b> And we are supplied DIRECT from Importers and manufacturers. 39 Franklin, New York. 2 Franklin Block, Syracuse. 49 Genessee St., Syracuse. 171 nov25 tf</p> <p><b>LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.</b> KRACK &amp; REED, <b>GLASS MANUFACTURERS</b> AND DEALERS IN Window Glass, Druggists' Grocers' and Confectioners' Glass-Ware, Tumblers, Goblets, Coal-Oil Lamps, and Chimneys, Wine and Brandy Bottles. Send for a price list. Warerooms—41 Bullitt Street. Factories—Cor. Clay and Franklin. LOUISVILLE, KY. feb 24 ly—[sep 15]</p>	<p><b>GEO. W. WICKS,</b> (Successor to Nock, Wicks &amp; Co.) <b>TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR,</b> AND DEALER IN <b>BAGGING AND ROPE,</b> AND ALL KINDS OF Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &amp;c., 102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p><b>JOHN PEARCE,</b> MANUFACTURER OF <b>LOCOMOTIVE &amp; UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, FLUE &amp; PLAIN</b> Cylinder Boilers, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, <b>LARD TANKS, BANK VAULTS,</b> Chemical and Varnish Makers' Kettles, Main Street, bet'n Eleventh and Twelfth, LOUISVILLE, KY. All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship. Repairing promptly attended to and all work warranted. ap28 tf</p> <p><b>FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!</b> WE are manufacturing three different styles of Glass Fruit Jars, viz: <b>SCREW TOP,</b> <b>TIN TOP,</b> <b>CORK TOP.</b> ORDERS SOLICITED. KRACK &amp; REED, je9 tf 41 Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky.</p> <p><b>CLIPPER</b> <b>WASHING MACHINE!</b> THE BEST <b>IN THE WORLD!!</b> THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE! MANUFACTURED BY <b>PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.,</b> Louisville, Ky. feb10 ly</p>	<p>THOS. E. WILSON, ARTHUR PETER, W. H. DILLINGHAM ESTABLISHED IN 1817. <b>WILSON, PETER &amp; CO.,</b> [Successors of Wilson, Starbird and Smith.] <b>WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,</b> And Importers of Foreign <b>Drugs and Chemicals</b> And Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c. <b>167 Main Street, Corner Fifth.</b> Also Proprietors of the <b>LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS</b> LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>WE have removed our business to our own house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street, (near our old stand,) where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also removed the <b>Louisville Chemical Works.</b> No. 23, 29, and 30 Fifth Street, bet. Main and Water, in the rear of our Store. We have introduced entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers, Acids, Solid Fluid Extracts, <b>Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength.</b> In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of Chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and making ourselves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength. A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Especial quotations also made to all Druggists and Physicians. We are Agents in the State of Kentucky and Tennessee for J. B. Nichols &amp; Co.'s Chemicals.</p> <p><b>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b> We are the only Agents in this State of George Tiemann &amp; Co., of New York, whose Instruments are so well known in this country and Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large amount of their Instruments, which we sell at their card rates. We are also Wholesale Agents for <b>Dr. John Bull's Medicines</b> AND THE GENUINE <b>SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.</b> All of which we offer at minimum prices. feb 10 tf</p> <p>E. S. MORRIS, J. S. MORRIS, W. M. MORRIS. <b>J. S. MORRIS &amp; SONS,</b> WHOLESALE DEALERS IN <b>DRUGS</b> AND <b>Fancy Goods,</b> 154 MAIN STREET, Between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 ty</p> <p><b>HENRY CHAMBERS &amp; CO.</b> WHOLESALE <b>DRUGGISTS,</b> 219 Main Street, Opposite the Louisville Hotel. LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tp</p> <p>R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET, W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON. <b>R. A. ROBINSON &amp; CO.,</b> WHOLESALE <b>DRUGGISTS,</b> No. 315 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tf</p> <p>EDWIN MORRIS, C. M. MORRIS. <b>EDWIN MORRIS &amp; CO.</b> WHOLESALE <b>DRUGGISTS,</b> 197 West Main St., (Old No. 525.) BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tf</p>

## Miscellaneous Reading.

## Manufacturing Items.

The cotton-warp mill of J. L. Peck, Esq., of Pittsfield, was burned on the night of the 17th inst. The fire originated in the dye-house. The mill was fully covered by insurance. Mr. Peck is also of the firm of Peck & Kilbourn, manufacturers of the well known P. K. domett flannels, whose mill is situated about half a mile from the one burnt.

The Fall River, Mass., cotton mill operatives have petitioned their employers to reduce the hours of labor from eleven to ten, commencing with Monday of next week.

The Whipple File Manufacturing Company have resumed the making of files and steel, with a capital of a million and a half dollars.

The Nemasket cotton mill in Middleborough, Mass., caught fire, Wednesday, from some hard substances running into the picker, and was damaged to the amount of \$2,000.

Nearly all the cotton mills are running full time, consuming as much cotton as they did prior to 1890.

An extensive hat company, with a capital of \$100,000, belonging in New York, are going to locate their works in New Haven.

A large number of French Canadians, many of them with their families, have lately landed in Gloucester, Mass., and found employment in the cotton mills. From 150 to 200 French Canadians are working in shoe factories at Stoneham, and nearly 300 at Haverhill.

**THE AUGUSTA WATER POWER.**—It seems that the Messrs. Sprague, of Rhode Island, have not yet concluded—as has been stated positively they had—the purchase of the water power at Augusta, Maine. The Kennebec Journal of this week says: "That these celebrated manufacturers have made propositions of purchase is very true, but whether their terms shall be accepted is yet very uncertain. The unprecedented demands of certain holders of real estate may yet defeat the contemplated enterprise. In case the pending negotiations should result in the sale of the water power, the Messrs. Sprague would make improvements of great importance to our city. What their plans of contemplated improvements really are they have yet authorized no one to announce, and probably their plans are not yet matured. In the meantime we advise our citizens to make no business plans or speculative arrangements based on uncertainties. Should pending negotiations result favorably, the responsible parties will take their own time and method of announcing the fact to the public. All good citizens of Augusta will see to it that no factious or extraordinary obstacles are thrown in the way of an enterprise on the success or failure of which so much depends."

## A Chinese Lodging House.

There is in Pekin a "House with Chicken Feathers," where houseless vagabonds may sleep for the tenth part of a cent per night. In an immense hall the floor is covered two or three feet thick with chicken feathers. The customers are introduced into this hall and take the first place they can find. They disappear in the feathers as if they were in water. All ages and both sexes lie pell-mell together. Over this downy bed hangs a canopy as large as the hall itself; the canopy is made of felt, and is perforated with as many oval holes as the hall may contain sleepers.

When the hour is struck for the closing of doors, this canopy is lowered to the floor. Every sleeper hastens to thrust his head through a hole, in order to breathe fresh air and escape being suffocated by the feathers. At the hour of rising the gong sounds and each sleeper pulls his head out of the hole to avoid being strangled by the canopy, which is pulled up to the ceiling by blocks and pulleys. This secures the waking of the lodgers. They then go to the office and pay their rail for their night's lodging.

A Western correspondent, who expects to be believed, says he met a big Indian on the plains a few weeks ago, who had with him a large bundle of scalp. Upon venturing to ask the gentle savage his occupation, the latter, with great gusto, answered: "Ugh, me been skinnish for waterfalls."

One of our exchanges, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a contemporary, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

E. S. MORRIS. J. S. MORRIS. W. M. MORRIS.

**J. S. MORRIS & SONS,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**DRUGS**

**Fancy Goods,**  
154 MAIN STREET,  
Between Fourth and Fifth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
nov 25 ty

EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.

**EDWIN MORRIS AND CO.**  
WHOLESALE  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
197 West Main St.,  
(Old No. 525.)  
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH.  
LOUISVILLE, KY

LOUISVILLE  
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and, to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

## MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX &amp; CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling.

## SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.  
Gordon, Harbison & Co.  
Smith & Walde.  
Moore, Bremaker & Co.  
H. A. Hughes & Co.  
Kahn & Wolf.  
Hutchinson & Raine.  
Craig, Truman & Co.  
Lishy, White & Cochrane.  
Hays, Cross & Co.  
J. H. Wright & Co.  
J. M. Robinson & Co.  
George W. Morris & Co.  
William M. Morris & Co.  
Cannon & Buyers.  
Low & Whitney.  
Heeter & Claudon.  
H. S. Julian & Co.  
Wilson, Peter & Co.  
Chamberlain & Co.  
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.  
Walton & Brother.  
J. F. Weller.  
J. S. Lithgow & Co.  
R. A. Robinson & Co.  
Gardner & Co.  
J. S. Morris & Sons.  
Van Pelt, Moses & Co.  
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.  
John P. Mortou & Co.; and others.

John H. Thomas & Co.  
J. C. Deloney & Co.  
J. Monks & Cobb.  
Neal, Neatherland & Co.  
N. Gwynne.  
Snoddy Parrish & Co.  
Weller & Buckner.  
L. L. Warren & Co.  
Henry Chambers & Co.  
Bridgeford & Co.  
Odor, Taylor & Co.  
M. E. Miller.  
Moss, Trigg & Sample.  
Piatt & Allen.  
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.  
J. B. Tucker.  
Verhoff Bros.  
D. R. Young & Co.  
Spratt & Co.  
Haynes, Neel & Co.  
Cassedy & Co.  
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.  
T. & R. Stevia & Cain.  
W. H. Stokes & Co.  
Harvey & Keith.  
Murrell, Castleman & Co.  
Balrd Brothers.  
Sutcliffe, Oweu & Wood.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

## COTTON

which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of Tobacco in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this and many from other markets, the competition between whom lures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. The owner has the right, either in person or through his agent, to reject the sale when the price is not satisfactory. These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX &amp; CO.

sep8 tjan

## EAGLE FOUNDRY.

## J. S. LITHGOW &amp; CO.,

## WAREHOUSES:

NOS. 85 AND 87 MAIN, AND 38 AND 40 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES:

Sentinel, Plain; Sentinel, Extension;  
Ashland Kentuckian; Planter;  
Capitola; Hermitage;  
Crystal Palace; Planet;  
Phoenix Range; Southern Range.

ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor, Globe,  
Equator, Golden Egg.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HEATING STOVES FOR COAL:

Louisville Franklin, Model Parlor, Monkey.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WOOD:

Forest Rose, Sunny Side,  
Seven Plate, Bon Ton.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Tanners' Findings Generally,

And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figures.

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

2000 boxes Tin Plate;  
500 bundles Sheet Iron;  
50 " Russian;  
50 " Belgian;  
100 " Imitation Russian;  
500 gross Bucket Covers;  
250 " Pressed Pans, assorted.

**J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,**  
85 and 87 Main Street.

sep8 ty

## Foundries.

F. W. MERZ,

LOUISVILLE

## ARCHITECTURAL

## FOUNDRY

AND

ORNAMENTAL  
Iron Works,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,  
Columns,  
Caps and  
Bases,  
Cornices  
Sash Weights,  
Air Grates,  
And General  
Building  
Castings,  
Iron Railings,  
Verandahs,  
Balconies,  
Safes,  
Bank  
And  
Jail Works.

ALSO AGENTS FOR  
James Sargent's Magnetic Bank Locks.

Green Street,  
Bet. Second and Third,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
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## PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main and Wenzel Sts.

## PYNE, HACKETT &amp; CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STOVES,

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

MANTEL GRATES,

## CASTINGS,

&amp;c., &amp;c.,

Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS.

SALESROOM NO. 117 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite National Hotel,

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES,

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

Country Hollow Ware,

DOG IRONS, &amp;c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line as low as any house in the city.

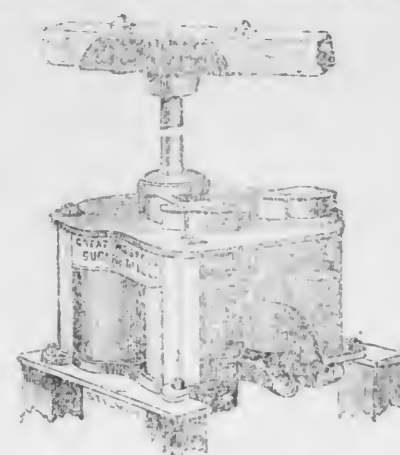
Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

TERMS CASH.

may19 6m

PYNE, HACKETT &amp; CO.

## Foundries.

VARIETY FOUNDRY  
AND  
MACHINE WORKS.

PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Sugar Cane Mills  
AND  
EVAPORATORS,  
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist  
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,  
Small Castings, &c.

Main street bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.  
Job Work of all kind done in good style, on  
short notice. dec 21y.

WASHINGTON  
FOUNDRY,

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES &amp; CO.

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable  
ENGINES.

## OIL WELL,

Tobacco, Grist and Saw Mill  
MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Shee-Iron, Copper and  
Brass Work.

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## JULIUS BARBAROUX,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat, Stationary and Port-  
able.

## STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

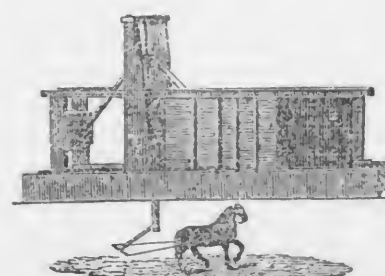
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR  
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar and  
Mills, Mill Machinery, Cast and  
Wrought Iron, Screw Pipes,  
Force and Lift Pumps of  
various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery  
for Manufacturing Tobacco.

Tobacco Screens and Presses.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and  
Verandahs.

CRAIG'S  
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND  
HAY PRESS



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865.

Premium taken at the Kentucky  
State Agricultural Fair, 1865.

THIS PRESS consists of but few parts, all com-  
plete and substantial.  
One mule (or horse) and five hands can press  
from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs. each, in one  
day of 10 hours; the bales when finished, being  
24 inches square and four feet long, or can be  
made, if desired, 20 inches square and 4 feet  
long; thus avoiding the necessity of compress-  
ing them again for the ship, and saving at least  
one half the bagging and rope, besides a great  
saving in freight and hauling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white  
oak and well painted,) will be furnished at my  
Factory for \$600, or delivered on board Boat, or  
at Railroad Depot, for \$625. When the purchaser  
prefers, a complete set of irons, with draw-  
ings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out  
the timber and put up the Press, will be fur-  
nished for \$450, including the right to use, de-  
livered on Boat, or at Railroad Depot. The  
Press, complete, weighs 800 lbs; the irons only  
1800 lbs.

OIL TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

Special attention given to the manufac-  
tory of

ENGINES, BORING TOOLS,  
And other Machinery  
USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools al-  
ways on hand, such as  
Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-  
per, Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand  
Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam  
Plates, &c., &c.

Corner Floyd and Washington Sts.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
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## Foundries.

LOUISVILLE

## STOVE AND GRATE

## FOUNDRY,

SIXTH STREET,

West side, bet. Main and the River,

BRIDGEFORD &amp; CO.

PROPRIETORS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Cooking and Heating

## STOVES,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED

GRATES,

MARBLEIZED IRON AND SLATE

MANTLES,

COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE,

OF ALL KINDS,

WROUGHT IRON COOKING  
STOVES,All sizes for Families and Hotels, the  
best made in the West!

DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Wire, Block Tin, Sheet and  
Slab Zinc, Antimony, Sheath-  
ing, and Braziers' Copper  
Rivets, Wire, Copper Bottoms, &c.,  
And all other goods pertaining to Tinners' stock.  
Have also on hand a large stock of

## TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES!

Also,

## COPPER STILLs,

All sizes. All kinds of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done  
at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS

Solicited and promptly attended to.  
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## FLETCHER'S

PATENT

## Rotary Engine

HAVING purchased the patent right for the  
State of Kentucky, we have made the neces-  
sary arrangements for the manufacture of these  
Engines. We are prepared to furnish them of  
all sizes, at short notice.  
Their great economy in price, as well as sim-  
plicity and durability, must recommend them  
to speedy and universal favor.  
Orders may be left with John B. Davis & Co.,  
corner Ninth and Main streets, or addressed to  
BENJ. RANKIN & CO.,  
Box No. 147, Louisville, Ky.

READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale, each  
six horse power. Price \$275, with guarantee.  
Jel7 ty B. R. & CO.

W. B. BELKNAP &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

## IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &amp;c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

## BOILER PLATES,

E. &amp; T. FAIRBANKS &amp; CO.'S

## SCALES,

AND

LILLIE'S SAFES,

No. 33 Corner Main and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
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J. M. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

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No. 8 Bank Building, cor. Sixth and Main Sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
ap14 6m